

Salvadoran Right Said to Abandon Coalition Attempt

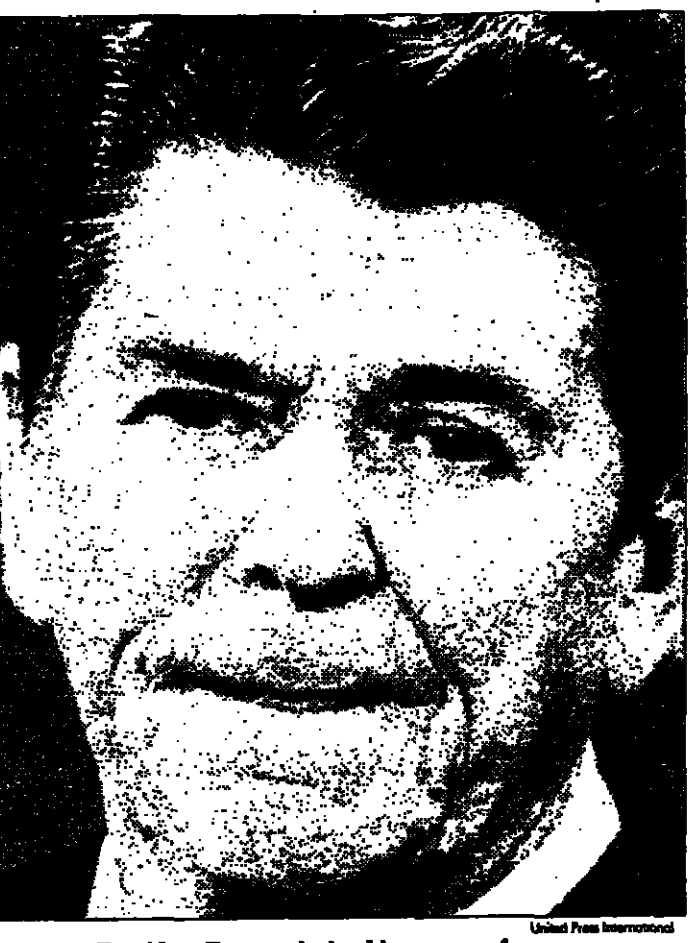
From Agency Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — Faced with U.S. disapproval, a coalition of five hard-line conservative parties that intended to assume control of El Salvador's new constituent assembly reportedly has broken up.
It was also reported that the U.S.-backed Christian Democrats discussed forcing out their leader, junta President José Napoleón Duarte, in an attempt to win power in a new government with the rightists. The CBS network said Christian Democrat leaders would appoint an interim president to win approval of top army generals and the rightists.
But Mr. Duarte, whose party was threatened with exclusion from a new government despite its having won more than 40 percent of the vote in Sunday's election, has decided to remain in office and fight for the post of provisional president. The election was for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and form the new government.
In Washington, President Reagan wanted Wednesday of "great difficulty" in giving aid to the rightists. Mr. Reagan indicated that a rightist regime could prompt Washington to end its aid, but he would not specify what the United States might do "if the government turned away from reforms instituted" by Mr. Duarte.
A key factor in the break-up of the five-party coalition was reported to be pressure from the United States, which emphasized that Congress and public opinion would not accept a government headed by Roberto D'Aubuisson, a former army major, and including other rightist political figures.
Mr. D'Aubuisson's Republican National Alliance had formed a political pact to exclude the Christian Democrats. But the party is now said to understand that a broader alliance will be required.
The collapse of the coalition came as the Christian Democratic Party sought an alliance with one of the rightist parties — its oldest political enemy, the military party that ruled El Salvador for years. It won more than 18 percent of the vote Sunday, according to unofficial final totals.
Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, former mayor of San Salvador and the second-ranking Christian Democrat, said representatives of his party spoke to the military leaders by telephone Wednesday in hopes of bringing them to the bargaining table.
Mr. Ray Prendes declared that the Christian Democrats could work with the military's National Conciliation Party, or PCN, although the Christian Democrats say that the PCN stole an election victory from them through fraud in 1972.
"Very Difficult"
Leaders of the military party have declared that it would be "very difficult" to work at all with the Christian Democrats.
The second-place winner in Sunday's elections, Mr. D'Aubuisson's ultraright party, which took almost 30 percent of the vote, maintained a hard line Wednesday against negotiations with the Christian Democrats.
Despite reports that the rightist grouping had broken up, Mario Redaelli, a top party official, claimed the parties have a solid coalition that some Christian Democrats may join to avoid being powerless in the new assembly.
Mr. Redaelli said the five parties would not split up, even if it meant sacrificing U.S. military and economic aid.

U.K. Cabinet Sets Home-Rule Plan For Ulster; Gunmen Slay 2 Soldiers

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The British Cabinet approved a plan Thursday to restore limited home rule and an elected local assembly to Northern Ireland. In Ulster, gunmen ambushed and killed two British soldiers outside a Roman Catholic cathedral in Londonderry.
In the Irish Republic, the Garda, the national police force, launched a campaign Wednesday to stop Irish Republican Army guerrillas wanted in Northern Ireland from using the republic as a sanctuary because it will not extradite them.
British officials said the plan to restore limited home rule, drawn up by James Prior, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, will be announced to Parliament Monday. Its main features reportedly include provincial elections next autumn and a 78-seat assembly with limited debating and legislative powers.
Officials said the plan would include "Irish identity." There was no clarification of this meant, but it appeared to indicate that Britain could recognize the possibility of Irish reunification.
The assembly, British officials said, would have some powers of debate and legislation, and could form committees to investigate and suggest policies. It would be given executive powers, officials said, only after approval by a 70 percent majority of its members.
Political sources described prospects for the plan as "daunting." Irish Premier Charles Haughey condemned it in advance. The mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party in Northern Ireland boycotted the plan.

EEC Farm-Price Rise Of 10.5% Is Proposed

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission moved Thursday to break a deadlock in EEC farm price talks with a proposal to raise payments to the community's eight million farmers by 10.5 percent this year under the EEC system of guaranteed farm prices.
The plan met a cautious welcome from most EEC agriculture ministers in their second day of talks on the 1982 price package, but Britain maintained its hard-line stance against such a high increase, diplomats said.
France's agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, leading calls for a hefty rise to compensate farmers for a sharp drop in incomes last year, said the proposal "was not enough, but a basis for discussion." A previous proposal was for a 9-percent increase.
A spokesman for EEC Agriculture Commissioner Poul Dalsager said, "The Commission is seeking a compromise, and farmers in several member countries would get more than 10.5 percent because of planned changes in the exchange rates used to calculate farm prices."
He said these would add a further 5.6 percent to prices in Belgium and Luxembourg, 3.6 percent in Italy, 3.2 percent in Denmark, 1.8 percent in France and 1 percent in Greece.
Diplomats said Britain was the main obstacle to an accord in the talks, which were expected to last through Thursday night and through Friday.
"There is very little chance of this package being agreed," said a



President Reagan during his news conference.

Reagan Accepts Idea Of Change in Budget

By Howell Raines
WASHINGTON — President Reagan says he is open to suggestions for altering the budget for fiscal year 1983, including "possible" cuts in military spending so long as such reductions do not harm to his overall buildup.
"The one thing that I have said," the president stated Wednesday night, "is that we can't accept in the defense field some kind of a reduction that would set us back in the course we've taken to rebuild our defenses in view of the Soviet superiority. But it is possible that there are things that can be done without hurting that."
Mr. Reagan, appearing for the first time in his term in a prime-time television news conference, also said he supported the "concept" of a constitutional amendment that would require a balanced budget.
But he said it would have to include a provision limiting taxes, so that the federal government could not erase its deficit by simply raising new revenues through heavier taxation.
Recovery Predictions
Responding to a question about whether his economic program had hurt the average American, Mr. Reagan also predicted that the recession was nearing an end, although he backed off from his administration's earlier predictions that the recovery would begin this spring.
"I think we are bottoming out and I think we're safe in saying that there will be an upturn in the second half of the year," Mr. Reagan said.
In early January, the administration projected a strong recovery in the spring, but recent projections have been similar to what Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night.
The president added that he was not reconsidering his commitment to a three-year program of tax cuts and he suggested that the recession might have been avoided if taxes had been cut even more. "I believe that that tax cut is absolutely vital," he said. "You don't increase taxes in a recession."
He said, however, that he was "open to discussion of anything" that might help close tax loopholes and added that the tax cut "is doing no more than offsetting the effect of the Social Security tax increase passed in 1977."
"In the line of getting the interest rates down," he said, "one of the worst signals we could send is an outright retreat from the fundamentals of the program."
Campaign Question
Mr. Reagan was asked, in a paraphrase of a question he asked in the 1980 election campaign, whether the American people were better off than they were before he was elected.
"It would be fairer," he answered, "if they asked me that at the end of four years instead of one."
The president said his policies "have had something to do" with the fall in the rate of inflation and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Urges A-Arms Cutback; First Soviet Response Is Negative

Tass Says Proposal Results From Domestic Pressures

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet press Thursday depicted President Reagan as a man forced to speak out on arms controls by mounting criticism of his policies and swelling support for a nuclear freeze.
The initial Tass reaction to Mr. Reagan's comments, provided an occasionally sarcastic account of the president's statements on arms controls, with some rebuttals but little substantive analysis. Analysts said the approach suggested that his comments probably were still being studied. Implying that Mr. Reagan was on the defensive against growing popular discontent with his policies, Tass said: "The president is being personally accused more and more often that his government has plans of preparations for war, but has not as yet formulated a policy of preserving peace."
"Statements in favor of reviewing the course toward an unrestricted arms race, in favor of freezing nuclear arsenals and holding businesslike talks with the Soviet Union to achieve mutually acceptable accords are being made in various quarters, including the U.S. Congress."

U.S. Buildup Will Continue In Meantime, President Says

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has declared that his goal is to reduce stores of nuclear weapons "dramatically." He called on the Soviet Union to join with the United States in such cutbacks and "make an important breakthrough for lasting peace on Earth."
In a nationally televised news conference from the East Room of the White House, the president sought Wednesday night to counter pressure from those seeking a freeze now in Soviet and U.S. atomic arsenals by saying that such a move would deprive Moscow of an incentive to negotiate a meaningful reduction. He said the Russians had "a definite margin of superiority" over the United States in nuclear weapons.
[Mr. Reagan underwent tests Thursday at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., because of discomfort in his urinary tract in recent weeks, and then returned to the White House, The Associated Press reported. The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was still expected to visit Jamaica and Barbados next week.]
The president said the administration would press ahead with its program to upgrade U.S. strategic weapons. Mr. Reagan said his was willing to make cuts in the military budget, but none that would harm the arms buildup.
His opening statement was prompted by a movement for a nuclear freeze that has gathered wide national backing and the support of about 170 members of Congress.
Warner-Jackson Proposal
In opposition to the proposal for an immediate freeze, Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, introduced a proposal, supported by 56 other senators, that would delay a freeze until the United States had either caught up with what is perceived as a Soviet advantage in nuclear weapons or reached an agreement from Moscow for the substantial reductions that the president called for again Wednesday night.
— Mr. Reagan called the Warner- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Commentator Quoted
The Soviet agency approvingly quoted an American television commentator as saying that the news conference gave the president "a chance to sail the wave of the freeze movement before being swamped by it." The reference was to the growing movement for a nuclear freeze now, one that Mr. Reagan said "would not only be disadvantageous but dangerous to us."

In London, British officials welcomed Mr. Reagan's rejection of an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.
A West German government spokesman said Mr. Schmidt told Mr. Burns that he was satisfied to find that Mr. Reagan had referred to his nuclear policy speech of November in which the president proposed a "zero option" scrapping nuclear missiles both in Eastern and Western Europe. Mr. Schmidt called the November remarks a "grand speech," the spokesman said.
Mr. Schmidt also referred to the 14-point guidelines he and his Cabinet agreed upon Wednesday as a basis for the position West Germany would take at the NATO summit conference in Bonn in June.
The guidelines, which stressed the maintenance of security and East-West détente as the twin pil-

lars of alliance policy, appeared designed to blunt any effort at the summit meeting to adopt a more one-sided policy. They specifically stressed that there should be no trade war with the Soviet bloc and said that economic well-being was crucial to maintaining the social stability of Western democracies.

Arms Talks Urged
In his remarks at a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Reagan appeared to be in disagreement with that position, saying his administration was still proposing that its allies cut off credits to the Soviet Union because of the intervention in Afghanistan and the declaration of martial law in Poland.

Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, a deputy chairman of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, said Mr. Reagan's readiness to agree to "drastic reductions" in nuclear arms with the Soviet Union should be followed up with arms control talks by the superpowers.
He said it was clear the Reagan administration had recognized the need for such talks.
In London, Douglas Hurd, minister of state for foreign affairs, said of Mr. Reagan's remarks, "I think he put the case very well."

Longtime Brezhnev Aide Could Be Successor

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — In recent months, his face has become more familiar on television, with the contented smirk of a man aware of his rising fortunes, he has been greasing for visits and was invariably "senior" in nuclear arms, although the Soviet line has been consistently that the two superpowers are equal in strength.
Reporting on Mr. Brezhnev's endorsement of the proposal by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, to work toward a nuclear freeze, once (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)
It was in Moldavia that Mr. Brezhnev first met Mr. Chernenko in 1950, the year when Mr. Brezhnev was appointed party secretary of the republic, which was seized from Romania and incorporated in the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.
When Mr. Brezhnev moved from a fringe position into the powerful position of the party in Moscow in 1956, he took Mr. Chernenko along and made him propaganda chief for the country.
In 1965, a year after his patron assumed full power as general secretary of the party, Mr. Chernenko

was made chief of the General Department of the Central Committee, or, in effect, Mr. Brezhnev's chief of staff.
Mr. Chernenko, for all practical purposes, has remained in that position ever since although from time to time he has been rewarded with new posts and titles. In 1971, he was made a member of the Central Committee. In 1976, as Mr. Brezhnev consolidated his power, Mr. Chernenko was appointed to the party secretariat as man in charge of administration. The next year he was made an alternate member of the ruling Politburo and a year later became a full member.
Ranked 4th at Congress
Leapfrogging over most other Soviet politicians, Mr. Chernenko suddenly appeared at the peak of Kremlin authority last year when he was ranked fourth at the party congress after Mr. Brezhnev, the ideologist Mikhail Suslov and another Politburo veteran, Andriy Kirilenko. The four men were the only ones to be elected Politburo members and party secretaries.
The death of Mr. Suslov this year and Mr. Brezhnev's visible weaknesses have raised the question of succession in which Mr. Chernenko thus far appears as a rising star, according to the symbols of Soviet politics.
While Mr. Kirilenko's appearances have been infrequent in recent weeks, Mr. Chernenko has been all over television and the press. He was next to Mr. Brezhnev during a visit here by Po-



Konstantin U. Chernenko

Detainees in Poland Are Beaten, Letters Assert

By John Darnton
New York Times Service
WARSAW — One day this week letters written by martial law detainees were tossed out of the upper floors of a prison at Ilawa and fluttered down across the grey, barbed-wire-topped wall onto the streets of the town, about 60 miles southeast of Gdansk. They described a brutal assault inside the prison on the night of March 25.
The interned Solidarity and political activists said that shortly after 7 p.m., between 50 and 60 guards went on a rampage, opening all the cell doors on an entire floor and beating every prisoner they could lay their hands on. The guards appeared to be drunk or drugged, they said, but were operating under orders of a captain and deputy commander of the prison.
Altogether, about 70 detainees were beaten, four of them seriously enough to require hospitalization, which was denied to them at first.
The letters are anguished appeals. They ask anyone who finds them to bring them to the attention of the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and to the public. "Our personal safety is not assured — we can be dragged out of our beds at night and beaten," said one.
The detainees, believed to number 149, began a hunger strike Saturday, demanding an investigation by the Justice Ministry with the participation of the church episcopate and the International Red Cross.
The brutality at Ilawa, the second such incident there, is not an isolated case. More and more instances of beatings of detainees are coming to light in interviews with released detainees, family members of persons still interned and political activists. Many of the incidents are known to the Catholic Church.
According to reliable reports, they include the following:
• On Jan. 19 at Zaleze Prison near Rzeszow in the southeast, detainees were beaten and then punished by being locked inside isolation cells. One of the most severely injured was Zygmunt Leszyk from Krakow. Little is known about what sparked the incident, but the prison, which contained about 250 detainees, was apparently the scene of some demonstration. Four detainees were formally placed under arrest recently and stood trial on charges of organizing protests. The trial was suspended when one of the defendants was found physically unfit.

• On Feb. 13 at Wierzychowo, a prison for young offenders in the northwest, 32 detainees were beaten inside their cells by units of special riot police. The repression, said to be well-planned, apparently grew out of a dispute that began when some detainees refused to leave their cells during a search because, they insisted, they had the right to be present while their personal belongings were examined.
• On Feb. 13, an undetermined number of detainees were beaten at the Nysa Prison south of Wroclaw because they persisted in singing songs and lighting candles in their cells to protest martial law. Among those hurt was Lothar Herbst, a writer who heads the Wroclaw branch of the writers union.
• On Feb. 16, two detainees at Ilawa, identified only by their last names, Pagacz and Adamczak, were beaten by guards when they refused to leave their cells.
• In the middle of February, Zbigniew Sekulski, a young songwriter and activist who has collected information for Amnesty International, was beaten in a prison at Lodz. Other detainees said when he refused to remove a Solidarity button, he was taken into a corridor. They heard screams and then he was held for a few days in a single cell. When he returned, he complained of pains in his ribs.
• In the basement of the headquarters of the special police in Katowice, numerous detainees were beaten before being sent to other detention centers in the region, according to many reports. Among them were miners who participated in the strike at the Piatek mine in the days after the imposition of martial law.
Two of those most seriously hurt were Jozef Bocian and Jerzy Grzebluch, a member of Rural Solidarity, the suspended farmers' union. Only in recent weeks was it discovered that 16 detainees were still being held in the police station. Bishop Herbert Bednorz of Katowice has demanded permission to enter the building.
In addition to these incidents, informants said, one detainee hurt his back when he fell from a wall while trying to escape. Guards fired over his head and in panic he lost his hold.
Another detainee has committed suicide. But informants say the suicide may have been caused by a depression not directly related to incarceration, and his name is not included among those who have been maltreated.

Reagan's Pledge on SALT-3 Still Unfulfilled

After 15 Months in Office, the U.S. Position on Arms Remains Undecided

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before the 1980 election, Ronald Reagan announced in a paid television address that "as president, I will make immediate preparations for negotiations on a SALT-3 treaty." After 15 months in office, Mr. Reagan continues to favor reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear arms, but the "immediate preparations for negotiations" still have not been completed.

It will be another three to four weeks, according to Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, before final studies of a U.S. negotiating position on strategic arms are completed by the bureaucracy and are ready for examination by Mr. Reagan. Other

sources said a deadline of May 1 has been set for submission of a "draft" negotiating position to the president and other top policymakers of the National Security Council.

While the administration has delayed, public alarm about nuclear

NEWS ANALYSIS

war has been growing in Western Europe and recently has spread with surprising intensity to the United States. Officials readily acknowledged that Mr. Reagan's opening statement at a news conference Wednesday night, which was drawn up late last week, was an effort to address these fears and resulting pressures for new nuclear negotiations before the administra-

tion is placed in a deeply defensive position.

Why the administration has taken so long to make good on Mr. Reagan's promise is a complicated matter, in the view of various officials who have been working to prepare a U.S. negotiating position. There seems little doubt, however, that among the major factors are the following:

- The strong position of many at the top of the new administration that the first priority should be a large-scale buildup of U.S. military power, including strategic nuclear strength, and that negotiations should only follow such a buildup. This remains the view of many, despite public statements of interest in negotiated reductions.
- An initial administration consensus that the strategic arms posi-

tion is placed in a deeply defensive position. Why the administration has taken so long to make good on Mr. Reagan's promise is a complicated matter, in the view of various officials who have been working to prepare a U.S. negotiating position. There seems little doubt, however, that among the major factors are the following:

- The SALT-2 treaty built on studies and efforts of the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. The new ideas involved relatively uncharted areas where available information as well as theory was much thinner.

For example, administration planners generally agreed that limits on nuclear "launchers" (such as missiles or aircraft) were no longer sufficient. But should the new basis for limitations be explosive power (megatonnage), rocket lifting power (throw weight), numbers of individual warheads, or a combination of all three? Answers are very complicated.

Similarly, verification by "national technical means" — that is, inspection by spy satellites and radar — was said to be no longer enough. But if so, what proposals for "cooperative measures" can pass muster with the U.S. military, to say nothing of the Soviet military?

A work program for these and other points of a negotiation position was circulated within the government last summer, with deadlines set for last fall. The studies were launched, but these basic issues are among the points still under discussion and debate among lower-level policy-makers.

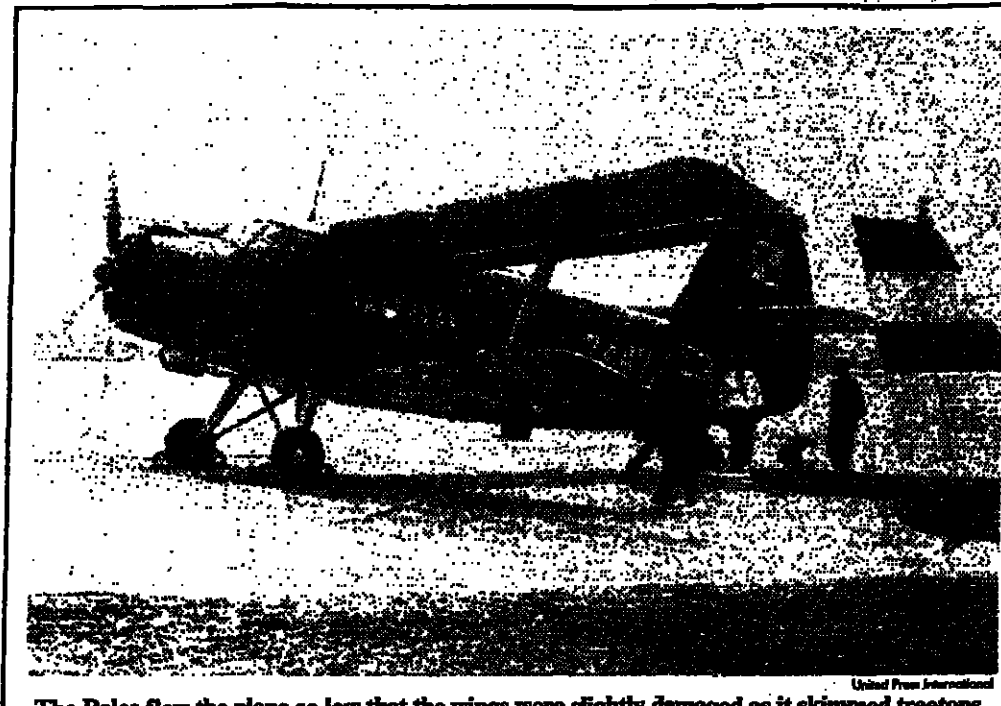
Administration preparations for the U.S.-Soviet negotiations about medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which took top priority among arm control policy-makers during most of 1981. The bureaucratic spotlight turned to the strategic area only after the European talks began Nov. 30, an official said.

- Finally, there was the Soviet-backed martial-law crackdown in Poland Dec. 13.

U.S. plans had been to use the late January meeting of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to agree on a date — probably in February, March or April — for beginning strategic arms negotiations. But this was deemed to be politically unwise after the Polish events.

Two weeks ago, eight different approaches to a U.S. negotiating position were being debated, according to an official. In recent days those have been reduced to "two or three basic options," he said.

Said another official: "Most of the groundwork has been done. Now we have to decide — a most interesting time."



The Poles flew the plane so low that the wings were slightly damaged as it skimmed treetops.

Poles Drop Paratroops, Pick Up Families and Defect

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Two Polish military pilots landed their plane in a field in southern Poland Thursday, picked up their families and two friends and flew to Austria over treetops to evade Eastern bloc radar.

The police said the pilots also forced a mechanic to come along at gunpoint. "It is not exactly what we consider a hijack," a police official commented. "But the two pilots who were armed with pistols will be remanded in custody for the time being." The others were taken to a refugee camp.

The pilots, Andrzej Malec, 31, and Jerzy Jan Czerwinski, 29, carried out their plan after they had dropped about 10 paratroopers during a training exercise near Krakow in southern Poland.

They forced the mechanic, Boleslaw Wrona, 35, to stay aboard and then staged an emergency landing in a field to pick up their wives and four children, and a friend and his daughter.

The flight to Vienna apparently was undetected by military air controllers in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Antonov-2 biplane landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport.

Witnesses said the plane, traveling at an altitude of only about 200 to 250 feet, flew along the Danube after crossing the Czechoslovak-Austrian border before landing.

A police spokesman said: "In order to evade detection in Czechoslovakia the plane was flying so low it grazed treetops. Parts of branches could still be seen on the damaged wings after touchdown."

Most of Reagan's Arms Programs Are Authorized by Senate Panel

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved all but about \$2.8 billion of the \$257 billion President Reagan requested in military spending authority for next year after a fierce argument reportedly developed over the administration's plan to buy two nuclear aircraft carriers at the same time.

The committee action Wednesday fell far short of the pledge made by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, to the Senate Budget Committee to try to keep actual defense spending \$2 billion below Mr. Reagan's request for fiscal 1983. That large a cut in actual spending would require a reduction of approximately \$8 billion in authority.

As the committee concluded its work on the measure, Sen. Tower told his colleagues he would look for additional places to cut the military construction and military pay bills, both of which are handled by his committee. He also predicted that the decline in world oil prices would save the Defense Department money.

Pentagon spending is the leading target for many members of the House and Senate seeking to reduce next year's budget deficit, which is now expected to exceed \$100 billion. Mr. Reagan has refused to cut military programs, setting the stage for fights on the

floors of both chambers when the Pentagon procurement and appropriations bills come up for debate.

The dispute in a closed session over the aircraft carriers indicated that Mr. Reagan's request for \$6.57 billion in fiscal 1983 to build two nuclear-powered, Nimitz-class carriers at once would be hotly contested in the coming weeks.

Sen. William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, proposed providing money for one of the carriers while suggesting that the second be funded a little at a time rather than all at once.

Bomb Explodes at Home Of U.S. Envoy to Greece

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A bomb exploded outside the U.S. ambassador's residence early Thursday, damaging a garden wall but causing no casualties, police said.

A police spokesman said the bomb had been placed at the base of a wall that separates the residence compound from a maternity hospital next door. A leftist group calling itself Revolutionary Popular Struggle later claimed responsibility for the blast in a telephone call to an Athens newspaper.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Berlinguer Says Russia Must Reform

The Associated Press

PARIS — Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party, said in an interview published Thursday that Soviet Communism is stagnating and must be reformed if it is to resume a positive role in the Soviet Union.

"Even though the Soviet Union has known great periods of development, we note that a period of stagnation and regression is besetting not only Soviet society but that of the countries allied with the Soviet Union," Mr. Berlinguer told Le Monde.

"It doesn't constitute a model for Western societies," he said. "We even say that in trying to impose this model on the countries of Eastern Europe an error has been made, and that is one of the origins of the troubles that have hit these societies."

Talks on South-West Africa Begin

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON — A delegation from five Western countries seeking to negotiate independence for South-West Africa began talks Thursday with leaders of the territory's Angola-based guerrilla movement on proposals for constituent assembly elections, the Angolan press agency reported.

However, Sam Nujoma, head of the South-West Africa People's Organization, did not arrive for the start of the talks in Luanda. The agency said he was away from Luanda and had sent a substitute, Hideo Hamutenya, SWAPO's secretary in charge of information and propaganda.

The Western delegation consists of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, France's top African expert, Jean d'Aussel, and officials from the three other member countries of the "contact group" on South-West Africa — Britain, Canada and West Germany. In Cape Town, the five Western nations presented South Africa with a revised voting proposal for independence in South-West Africa.

U.K. Taking Falklands Dispute to UN

Reuters

LONDON — Britain has decided to take its dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands to the United Nations Security Council, a government spokesman said Thursday night.

British and Argentine warships are reported to be sailing toward South Georgia Island, a Falklands dependency in the South Atlantic. Argentina has claimed the islands, and an Argentine salvage crew dismantling an old whaling station on South Georgia has refused to submit to British immigration procedures.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, Ambassador Anthony Williams of Britain called at the Foreign Ministry Wednesday night and again Thursday morning. After meeting Wednesday with Mr. Williams, Foreign Minister Nicor Costa Mendez said the situation "has worsened."

Soviet Envoy Is Told to Leave Canada

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — A Soviet trade representative has been asked to leave Canada within 10 days for offering "large sums of money" in attempts to buy high technology products, the government announced Thursday.

External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan said at a news conference that Mikhail N. Abramov was "clearly engaged in activities which are incompatible with his status" as a diplomat.

He said the Royal Canadian Mounted Police security service had evidence that Mr. Abramov was trying to purchase and illegally export fiber-optic and other restricted high-technology products.

Buyer Is Found for N.Y. Daily News

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Joe L. Allbritton, a Texas millionaire who owns six newspapers, has signed a letter of intent to buy the New York Daily News, the newspaper said Thursday.

Michael O'Neill, editor of the News, told the staff the agreement was contingent on reaching an agreement with unions on concessions within 30 days.

The agreement was announced hours after a New York real estate developer, Donald Trump, said he had dropped plans to buy the newspaper because of its large debts. The Daily News, which has the biggest circulation of any general-interest newspaper in the country at 1.5 million, says it lost \$11 million last year.



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Soviet Submarine Detected by U.K. Near Sea Defenses

United Press International

LONDON — The Defense Ministry said Thursday it had detected a Soviet nuclear submarine in international waters near the approaches to Britain's northwestern sea defenses.

It was the first foreign submarine detected near British shores in recent years. The submarine first was spotted Sunday off Scotland's northwestern coast but was not identified as a Soviet vessel until Thursday.

Faslane nuclear submarine base, used by U.S. and British nuclear submarines, is in western Scotland. Authorities believe the Soviet submarine was trying to monitor the movement of British and U.S. submarines and investigate Britain's seabed system of listening devices, which can pick up the sound of a sub's engines.

New Road Regulations Take Effect in Finland

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — New regulations aimed at improving road safety went into effect in Finland Thursday.

Motorists are now required to drive with headlights on at all times outside urban areas, motorcyclists must wear a helmet and individuals must wear a reflector when walking on roads in the dark. Drivers will also face a fine, instead of a simple reprimand, if they fail to use front-seat safety belts.

major corporations and added: "I think the thing we're trying to do is the tax breaks we have put into our program, the regulatory relief we are giving, these industries should be able to take care of their particular problems."

The president said he was unwilling to use some short-term programs to ease unemployment because, he said, such efforts in the past have led to a resurgence of inflation. "Inflation," he said, "is the cruellest thing and the cruellest thing for the poor."

He said that the answer to unemployment was bringing down interest rates and bringing about the recovery of the economy. "There is nothing the government can do about this except hope we can prove to them we are serious about continuing this program," he said.

Mr. Reagan added: "The interest rates aren't staying up because of anything the Fed [Federal Reserve Board] is doing or anything government is doing. They're staying up because, after being burned a half dozen times in these previous efforts by government, the money markets just don't believe we will stay the course, bring down government spending and hold inflation down."

Asked about charges that his budget reductions had cut sharply into benefits for the poor, he replied, "Maybe this is the time to expose once and for all the fairy tale, the myth that we somehow are overall cutting the government spending."

The president ticked off proposed increases in a number of federal social programs and accused his critics of "jumping at figures" that he contended were often misleading. He said that 43 cents of every dollar in the 1983 budget would go for benefits and services for individuals.

The decision to hold this press conference in prime time is part of a White House plan to reach a broader national audience with Mr. Reagan's answers to his critics. While House polls show that allegations that he lacks compassion for the poor and minorities and that he is too inflexible in dealing with Congress are harming him politically, "I am listening and I'm not inflexible and I'm not a great stone face," Mr. Reagan said.



An Israeli gunboat, left, with two of five boats that were stopped Thursday while headed for the Sinai. Those aboard the vessels were trying to reach the Sinai to protest the Israeli withdrawal.

Most of Jerusalem's Arab Papers Are Barred From West Bank Area

By David K. Shipley

JERUSALEM — In an effort to dampen the unrest on the West Bank and to play down the political strength of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli military authorities have tightened their censorship of Jerusalem's Arab newspapers and have prevented most of them from circulating outside the capital.

During the last few days, taxis and trucks carrying copies of the papers for distribution on the West Bank have been intercepted before dawn at army checkpoints, and all copies confiscated.

Last Friday, all three Arabic dailies, plus an English-language weekly, were seized; the three dailies were confiscated again Saturday and Sunday, an army spokesman said, and Monday, two of the three — the pro-PLO al-Fajr and al-Shaab — were barred from the West Bank, while only the more moderate al-Quds was allowed to pass.

As a result, the 800,000 Arabs on the West Bank, where widespread rioting has occurred, have had to depend mostly on Israeli radio and television broadcasts in English and Arabic, and on overseas broadcasts by Jordan, Syria and the PLO, for news of events in their own territory.

Editors complain, and Israeli officials acknowledge, that the military censor has excised all reporting on the West Bank disorders by the Arab papers' staffs, forcing them to publish only material that had already appeared in the Hebrew-language Israeli press. Even a good deal of that information has

been cut out of the Arabic-language papers, editors say.

"This is the worst for the last 15 years," said the editor in chief of al-Quds, Mahmood Abu-Zalaf. "Last week we appeared for two days without a single line of news on the West Bank. And if we appear with only 5 percent of the news, they confiscate the paper. They won't even allow us to print the news covered by the Israeli radio and television, nor even news printed from the Israeli papers."

The confiscations have also cost the papers financially. "It is almost worse than closing us," said the editor of al-Fajr, Hanna Simora. "Ninety percent of our issue is stopped from being distributed, after we spend money on paper and ink, electricity, printing. We have to repeat the advertisements. The paper has been constantly losing money during this period."

The official Israeli reasoning is that while tensions are high, it is very easy for Arab newspapers, with inflammatory descriptions of Arab-Israeli clashes, to start chain reactions that could lead to further bloodshed.

1945 Regulations

"It was only adding oil to the fire," an official said of the papers' reporting. "Try to find a single word pleading for the mob to be silent. They are not papers in the Western meaning. They are political organs. They publish only items which go in the line of their ideology."

Israeli military censorship, based on the 1945 emergency regulations of the British mandate in Palestine, is always stricter with

the Arab press than with the Israeli or foreign press, officials explain.

Arabic papers must submit all material to the censor, even including obituaries, lest they contain political statements, while Israeli news items and dispatches by foreign correspondents based here are examined by the censor only if they relate to military security matters and certain other narrow topics, such as the fates of Jewish communities in Arab countries.

In addition, West Bank Palestinians may say things in the Israeli press that are cut by the censors from the Arabic press — expressions of support for the PLO, for example, are barred from Arab papers. Recently, when Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem wrote an article in The Washington Post calling on the PLO to recognize Israel, the weekly English-language edition of al-Fajr was barred from including Mr. Freij's protective statement of support for the PLO, which was obviously designed to shield him from political or physical attack for his moderate views.

"We have to play the PLO role down as much as possible," explained an Israeli official who contended that this had always been the censor's policy. It has taken on enhanced importance in the context of a recent political campaign by Menachem Begin, Israel's administrator of the occupied West Bank, to limit the PLO's influence.

Many of the banned articles are highly editorial. One, entitled "Two Thousand Years Ago," likened Palestinian youths who throw stones at Israeli vehicles to David who felled Goliath. The censor struck it entirely.

Settlers Defy Deadline For Sinai Evacuation; Army Takes No Action

From Agency Dispatches

YAMIT, Israeli-occupied Sinai — Opponents of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai defied a Wednesday midnight deadline for leaving the area, but a day after the deadline had passed the army still had taken no action to remove them.

Jewish militants opposing Israel's withdrawal from Sinai tried to reach the area by boat Thursday after the army closed it to unauthorized civilians and established roadblocks.

Four of five boats that set out from the Tel Aviv marina were intercepted by the Israeli Navy, a military spokesman reported. The one boat that got through anchored off the beach at the town of Yamit, on the Mediterranean, and its passengers went ashore in a dinghy, the spokesman said.

They joined an estimated several hundred other opponents of the Israeli withdrawal who were placing barbed wire, tires, sandbags and other makeshift fortifications around apartments and an underground shelter in anticipation of a raid by the army. The settlers have been offered government compensation ranging from \$100,000 to \$300,000 a family to leave the area.

Leaders of the "Stop the Withdrawal" movement have said there were 3,000 squatters in the Sinai ready to resist attempts to remove them. Many movement members are nonresident Israelis who arrived recently to fight the return of the remaining third of the peninsula to Egypt by April 25 under the terms of the Camp David peace treaty.

Since midnight Wednesday, all persons in the Sinai without an army pass, which are being issued only to selected longtime residents who need extra time to pack their belongings, are considered to be there illegally and can be prosecuted.

Armed troops patrolled Yamit's streets Thursday in groups of three or four.

It is not clear when the army will move, but there has been speculation that it would delay action, turning off water and the electricity, watching the protesters run low on food and allowing those who want to go home for Passover, which begins next week, to leave.

Some of the activists, especially those affiliated with Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Movement, have predicted that there would be bloodshed if soldiers tried to remove them. Many of the opponents are armed.

But the main body of the protesters have been urging that no violence be used against Israeli troops. Rabbis whose students have flocked to the area to take part in the resistance have issued calls for only peaceful and passive

protest. They have also warned that suicide, which some extremists have threatened, violates Jewish religious law.

Even if there is an eviction, protest leaders expect their supporters to return to the area by infiltrating through the desert. "This area will not be empty of Jews," said Avraham Hershkovitz, who is in Yamit with his seven children, ages four months to 10 years. "People just keep coming back and back and back," he said.

The army, meanwhile, announced that it was relaxing its order closing the southeastern Sinai area along the Gulf of Aqaba. During the Passover holidays, tourists are to be permitted to camp on the beaches as much as 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of the Israeli port of Eilat. Large crowds are expected.

Israelis Refuse To Let U.K. Aide See Arab Mayors

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel refused Thursday to allow an aide to Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, to meet two deposed Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank, and said it would not consider talking with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sir John Leahy, Lord Carrington's deputy undersecretary responsible for the Middle East, asked for permission to meet Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, who was dismissed from his office last week. They were accused of refusing to cooperate with Israeli authorities and of inciting violence. Sir John met Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem and Mayor Rashid Shawa of Gaza.

A Foreign Ministry official said both deposed mayors, confined to their homes, no longer have any public function. Therefore, he said, "the authorities have decided not to allow such a meeting." Israel has charged that Mr. Shaka and Mr. Khalaf are PLO agents.

The refusal was considered likely to dissipate some of the good will that had been created in Lord Carrington's talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other ranking Israeli officials.

Lord Carrington said at a news conference before leaving Thursday for London that, while the talks had not altered his support for Palestinian self-determination, the options open to the Palestinians in choosing their own fate "can't come about without the Israelis being satisfied about their own security."



Zimbabwe's Labor minister, Kumbirai Kangai, far left, in discussions with an unidentified pro-Moroccan at the opening of the meeting of the Labor Commission of the Organization of African Unity in Salisbury. The meeting was boycotted by Morocco and seven other nations opposed to the admission of the Polisario Front guerrilla movement fighting for control of Western Sahara.

OAU Seeks UN Funds to Support Its Peacekeeping Forces in Chad

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The Organization of African Unity will seek United Nations financing to overcome a critical cash shortage facing its peacekeeping force in Chad, according to the Kenyan foreign minister.

The minister, Robert J. Ouko, also said Wednesday that President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the organization's chairman, was canvassing support for a meeting of African leaders to discuss Western Sahara, an issue that has precipitated a crisis in the OAU and which is threatening to block its annual meeting, due to be held in Tripoli, Libya, in August.

Western Sahara and the hostilities in Chad after November's withdrawal of Libyan troops are the two key issues challenging both the organizations' unity and its credibility.

The organization sent a peacekeeping force to Chad in December to replace the Libyans. But only three of the six countries that were supposed to contribute troops did so, and financing has been a major problem. According to OAU estimates, issued two months ago, the African group will no longer be able to support the force after Thursday.

Supporting Letter

On Tuesday, the minister said, a Chad delegation met Mr. Moi here and gave him a letter supporting the OAU's request for financial aid. "Now this letter has been brought and it will be forwarded shortly to New York," the minister said.

According to the OAU the Chad

force, numbering about 3,500 men and made up of units from Nigeria, Senegal and Zaïre, needs about \$160 million a year to remain in the field.

Mr. Ouko said Nigeria was bearing the cost of the 2,000 members of its contingent from its own resources while Senegal and Zaïre were "receiving some assistance." France is reportedly helping finance these two contingents.

In the past, Western diplomats have raised fears that the Soviet

Union would veto the plan for UN financing. A further complication is that the Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei, still insists that the OAU force join his army in fighting rebels led by a former defense minister, Hissèn Habré.

Mr. Goukouni's government has also ignored a series of deadlines set by the OAU for him to make peace with Mr. Habré and draw up a constitution on which to base new elections. The final African deadline is June 30.



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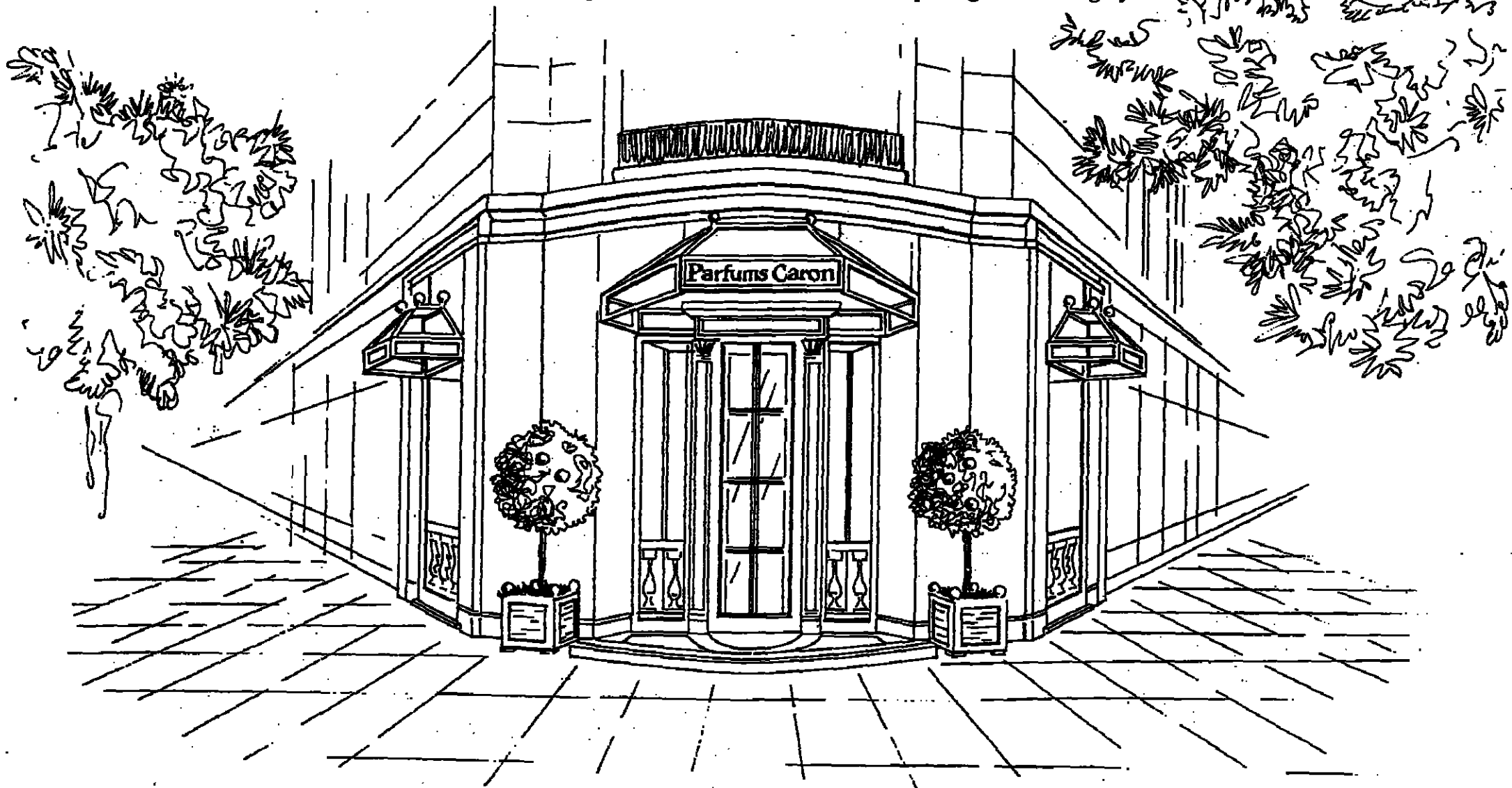
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The Overpriced Dollar

The dollar is rising steadily on the world's currency markets, and the political response is getting louder. The rise is generating sharp irritation between America and its trading partners. At home, a rising dollar means increasing pressure for trade protection for the weak industries, and export subsidies for the strong. If you wonder why you are suddenly hearing so many more complaints about Japan's trading practices, you might keep an eye on the daily dollar-yen exchange rate.

The dollar has been climbing against the currencies of all of the major trading nations. It is mainly due to one simple and direct cause: the American interest rates. They had been falling in late summer and early autumn, and the dollar declined with them. Then, around Thanksgiving, interest rates began rising again, and, with a month's lag, the dollar began to follow them up. High interest attracts money from abroad, and as foreign investors scramble for dollars, they bid up the dollar's price in pounds, marks, francs and lire as well as yen.

By reducing the prices of U.S. imports — for example, oil — the rising dollar has made a major contribution to the drop in the American inflation rate during the past winter. But in the industries that compete with the rest of the world, the rising dollar means that American workers must either take lower wages or lose jobs — and perhaps, as in the automobile industry, both.

The American dollar is now significantly overvalued. Because the Reagan administration's excessive budget deficits are the reason for the present interest rates, it is accurate to say that the impasse over the budget is also responsible for forcing the dollar too high. The exchange rate is another reason for urgency in rewriting the budget and getting the deficits under control. Until that happens, the dollar's international value will continue to be swung by huge flows of speculative money chasing the interest rates, rather than being set by the country's basic strength as an industrial producer and trader.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Rescue of Sea Law

The Reagan administration seems to have struck a decent deal to preserve the chances for a global law of the sea. It traded some capitalist philosophy for capitalist profit.

Swallowing ideology, the administration gave Third Worlders their theory about the common ownership of ocean resources. It agreed to form a cartel that will, eventually, limit the mining of the seabed's immense riches — nodules of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper. Swallowing almost as hard, the poorer countries agreed to give a monopoly on such mining for an extended period to seven pioneering Western companies, four of them linked to American corporations.

A fair trade? Not on economic grounds. The losers are consumers everywhere. Prices for key minerals are likely to be held higher to sustain less efficient producers, not all from backward countries.

What nonetheless argues for the deal is that it clears a path for a treaty offering many other benefits. Eight years in the writing, the draft would end the interminable, sometimes violent quarrels over territorial waters. It would fix a universal territorial limit 12 miles out to sea and extend an "exclusive economic zone" 200 miles out. Thus to end the miserable fishing wars is itself

worth a lot. So are the provisions that would make ships safer, protect whales, encourage marine research and assure unimpeded passage through strategic straits.

Only a year ago the Reagan administration scoffed at the Law of the Sea. The Carter administration's delegation was fired, as if it had done something disgraceful. There was a great deal of huffing in Washington about how the seabed ought to be open to anyone with the billions needed to mine it.

For a time, it looked as if the United States had isolated itself and destroyed a great legal enterprise begun by Americans. Maybe it was all a show, to wring the last commercial benefit from the bargaining. Maybe someone at the State Department finally noticed that the world was round. Maybe the Pentagon prevailed with its concern for free passage by military vessels.

Whatever the motives, give praise for this rescue to the new American negotiator, Leigh Ratiner, and two diplomats, Tommy Koh of Singapore and Paul Eng of Cameroon. Most nations will probably sign on within a fortnight. And the Reagan team, having been so difficult, should have an excellent chance of gaining the Senate's consent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Anglos, Latins

Regarding "Official Terror Is the Latin Custom" (HT, March 23): The article should have been titled "An Exercise in Contradictions." First in the list of these is, of course, the personal experience of Charles Maechling. The fact that the writer advised the State Department on counterinsurgency between 1961 and 1966 suggests that he had something to do with the repression of the guerrillas in Bolivia, Venezuela and Vietnam during those years. One cannot but be amazed to learn that Mr. Maechling is now a member of an organization for the promotion of world peace.

It is always possible that the author may be suffering from the syndrome of the repentant sinner, as happened to Robert McNamara, who, after being secretary of defense, went on to serve for 12 years as president of the World Bank; there, in repentance, he spoke up for the well-being of the Third World.

By the way, they should call the Department of Defense by a different name. With the exception of Pearl Harbor, very far away from the mainland of the United States, I do not recall any instance where the people of the United States had to defend themselves against a foreign invader or attacker. Perhaps the name should be changed to the Department of Offense, or back to what it was some decades ago, namely, the Department of War, which is certainly more fitting to what that agency actually does.

Coming back to the main theme of Mr. Maechling's contribution, nobody will deny that there is cruelty in Latin America. But to say that our level of cruelty is unimaginable to Anglo-Saxons, well, that is quite another cup of tea. The underlying thesis is that the degree of cruelty varies with the number of people murdered or killed. That is the same reasoning according to which a man who steals \$10 is a burglar, while the gentleman who engages in extracting \$1 million from other people's pockets is a very distinguished financier.

I feel I may be dispensed from the task of reminding Mr. Maechling about the quantity and the refined quality of the cruelty practiced by the Saxons led by Hitler or by the Anglos in Hiroshima, or in their bucolic and napalmic adventures in Vietnam, fully recognize that Anglo-Saxon cruelty is more elegant and expedient. So far, Latin Americans have not invented anything as sophisticated as that North American bomb that reportedly kills only people. In fact, Latin Americans have not invented practically anything at all. As San Salvador's late Archbishop, Arnulfo Romero said, "They" — the Anglo-Saxons, presumably — "provide the arms and we provide the dead."

F. BAEZ DUARTE.
London.

SALT-2 Time

Regarding "Time to Build on SALT-2" (HT, March 23): It is indeed about time the American people revived the campaign for ratification of SALT-2. That treaty, which was painstakingly negotiated with the Soviets over a period of eight years and has been sitting unratified in the U.S. Senate for almost three. The dramatic increase in international tensions during that period, accompanied by the terrifying prospect of nuclear war, requires ratification of SALT-2 and immediate negotiations on strategic arms reductions. The whole world is waiting.

May I point, however, to an inaccuracy in the editorial? The U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in a few West European countries next year cannot accurately be described as comparable to Soviet SS-20 missiles. Their size, design and speed — they are capable of reaching Soviet targets in four to six minutes, and are small enough to escape verification — qualify them as first-strike weapons and represent an incredibly dangerous new spiral in the arms race. Their deployment, under U.S. control, would jeopardize the security of any country which accepts them. That is why a few

million Europeans have demonstrated, why women are camping out at proposed missile sites, and why, ultimately, the people of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands will never permit them to be deployed on their precious soil.

The question of dismantling SS-20 missiles must be dealt with in negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles. Such negotiations, if they are to successfully address the security of all European states, must take into account all medium-range missile systems deployed on European soil, in European waters and in European skies. When the full arsenal of medium-range bombers and submarines of the United States, Britain and France is counted, it will be clear that the Reagan administration's claim of a 300-0 Soviet advantage is misleading.

JANET BRUIN.
Zurich.

Refugee Prospects

Alexander Haig's arithmetic, as cited by Philip Geyelin (HT, March 6), does not support Haig's argument that a large influx of illegal immigration will follow Marxist success in the Third World. Haig said 125,000 Cubans were among the 1.5 million undocumented immigrants in 1980. Thus, even in the year of the extensive "boastful," 92 percent of illegal immigration came from other countries, probably largely from U.S. allies. Perhaps when governments more responsive to their peoples replace repressive dictatorships often supported by the United States, there will be a decrease, not an increase, in refugee numbers.

JONATHAN GRUDIN.
Cambridge, England.

Medium, Media

James Reston (HT, March 22) misuses the term "media." As the plural of "medium," it calls for a plural verb.

JOHN PERRY.
Dublin.

An Essay Somewhat in Defense of Economists:

By John Kenneth Galbraith

The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University.

WASHINGTON — Not since the Great Depression have economists fallen so low in America's national esteem as in the last year or two. Fifty years ago many of the most reputable members of the profession continued to applaud the policies of Coolidge and Hoover, to oppose those of FDR, until public incredulity gave way to amusement. Currently, one cannot doubt, there is a widespread impression that it is economists who are responsible for the disastrous designs of Ronald Reagan, or, by earlier default, for the conditions that, out of recklessness, caused them to be tried. And it is widely believed that economists are now short of alternatives.

I have not, in the past, been a ruthless defender of my professional colleagues. With no excessive effort, I have been able to identify their faults, including those of Jimmy Carter's aides, who now enjoy the distinction that

derives from past public service while the man they had rejected effective wage and price restraint in favor of a tight money policy and recession is back in Plains.

One could come up with other lapses. Nonetheless, the ill-fame to which the profession is currently subject seems to me undeserved. The economics, as it is loosely called, of the Reagan administration never had the support of more than a minor fraction of my colleagues. This is especially true of the supply-side aberration.

The number of certified scholars supporting it was greater than the number of accredited physicians speaking out for Lactulose, but the comparison is close. Only those unduly open to affluent applause ever believed that large tax reductions with heavy benefit in the up-

per brackets would bring a big burst of personal and corporate energy and investment. Quantitative research gave no support to this thesis. That the responding increase in output would somehow quench inflation, another supply-side dementia, was believed by almost no one.

What is known to economists as Say's Law holds that increased output, that from improved productivity apart, will, in a general way, pay out the purchasing power by which it is bought. There will be no net deflationary effect. And increases in output from increased productivity are too gradual to make any real difference. All of this is commonplace in the textbooks and taught routinely with no appreciable effort of the mind.

Prof. Arthur Laffer's famous

freshman curve showing the effect of tax reduction on output, the magic logo of the supply-siders, was also not taken seriously by the profession. For some, Laffer was a figure of fun. Most others held that the Kleenex, paper napkin or toilet paper on which, according to varying legend, the curve was first drawn could better have been put to its regular use.

The monetarists, the other voices in the Reagan chorus, are a different case. They are taken seriously. But always among their colleagues they have been regarded rather as a cult. The reference to them as the Chicago School tells how they are set apart from the rest: there is no Harvard, Berkeley or Arkansas School.

Prof. Milton Friedman, the acknowledged prophet of monetarism in the profession, the Reagan administration and around the world, is respected for his intensity of purpose, envied for his evangelism and particularly noted for his detachment. He recently, in a bitter denunciation, detached from Margaret Thatcher, his closest disciple. He has detached from the Bank of England and just lately from the Federal Reserve as too incompetent for his policies. If things continue to go badly, one imagines he will detach himself in an intelligent way from Ronald Reagan. But for all the attention they have commanded, Friedman and his apostles have always been a minority in the profession.

It is true that many economists are fascinated by the arcane operations of the central bank; a familiar reference to "the Fed" is made to suggest a priestly identification with the occult. Central banks, in consequence, have been accorded a power and omniscience that are sadly in excess of the reality.

And, until recent times, monetary policy has been thought socially neutral. The punishment that it accords to housing, construction generally, the real estate, automobile, farm implement and thrift industries, to smaller businesses and farmers and to the unemployed was not sufficiently perceived, a mistake that will not again be made.

But the monetarist conviction that all economic activity can be regulated rather patently by a single-minded attention to the

money supply commanded belief only from a minority, and not even a minority imagined that vigorous supply-side expansion could be combined with stern monetary restraint that works its remedy for inflation by way of idle plant capacity, unemployment and induced recession. However, that is what Reagan economics requires one to believe.

I would agree that my professional colleagues have been a bit slow on alternatives.

Most would urge a firm fiscal policy as opposed to a tight monetary policy; better high taxes than murderous interest rates. There is also generally generous support for an income and prices policy, a recognition that there is not a modern highly organized economy that can combine high employment and reasonably stable prices without one. All this could have come earlier.

One hopes, not incidentally, that the trade union movement, the Reagan administration and around the world, is respected for his intensity of purpose, envied for his evangelism and particularly noted for his detachment. He recently, in a bitter denunciation, detached from Margaret Thatcher, his closest disciple. He has detached from the Bank of England and just lately from the Federal Reserve as too incompetent for his policies. If things continue to go badly, one imagines he will detach himself in an intelligent way from Ronald Reagan. But for all the attention they have commanded, Friedman and his apostles have always been a minority in the profession.

I also think that my conservative friends — those of the American Enterprise Institute, for example — remained far too long in the woodwork. Indeed, some, to their professional shame, are still there. Some would not have been tolerant of massive deficits and reckless fiscal policy from a liberal administration; their protest would have been as deafening as economists' ever are. And they should have reacted far more strongly to the risks implicit in the Reagan administration's program.

But as large deficits (and the consequent choice between high interest rates and high inflation) have become a conservative totem, so have the risks. I met a conservative friend of many years' standing a few weeks ago, a loyal supporter of the administration. I told him with the hazards in the course being pursued. He replied, "I agree. But there is one chance in 10 that might just work, and so I am for it."

My defense of economists cannot therefore be a complete whitewash. But still we are better than pictured, or so I hope. Even among conservatives, the silence imposed by shock and misguided loyalty can hardly be taken as consent.

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Milsonism on the West Bank

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The official Israeli line is that, with a cease-fire still holding across the Lebanese border, the PLO deliberately provoked the latest outbreak of violence in the occupied West Bank territory in order to show its muscle somewhat. Arab diplomats contend that the Israelis started it for a similar reason.

Other analysts tie the Israeli crackdown to this month's final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, and the uprooting of the Israeli settlement at Yamit under the peace treaty with Egypt. They see it as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's way of reassuring traumatized Israelis that the West Bank and its dozens of Jewish settlements will never go the same way as the Sinai territory.

But whatever dictated the timing, the most authoritative explanation for the sacking of three Arab mayors with PLO connections and the heavy reinforcement of Israeli occupation forces has been readily available since last May in an article in Commentary magazine. Its author, Menachem Milson, then a professor of Arabic literature at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and now the "civil administrator" of the West Bank.

Milson, a disarmingly congenial fellow, was handicapped for his current job by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who, in turn, is the strong man in the Begin government on matters having to do with occupied territories.

So Milson's treatise on "How to Make Peace with the Palestinians" is to Israeli policy on that issue what U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's 1979 treatise on "Dictatorships and Double Standards" — also in Commentary — is to Reagan administration policy on totalitarianism and authoritarian governments: holy writ.

Directly at Odds

At this critical juncture, it cries out for careful reading — the more so since Milson is directly at odds with everything we know about the Reagan administration's plans for advancing the Camp David peace process.

Soon after the return of the Sinai, Washington wants to press on with the Camp David talks on "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza, according to reliable authorities. This means trying to get representatives of the Palestinians into the discussion — and perhaps even the PLO itself, if it could first be prevailed upon to recognize Israel's right to exist.

But Milson, true to his prescriptions almost a year ago, has been playing an entirely different game, based on categorically different premises, since he took office last November. His first premise is that the PLO is implacably hostile.

His second is that, by "physical terror," bribery and other nefarious means, the PLO corrupted the election process in the 1976 municipal voting, with the result that most of the mayors who came to power were unacceptably pro-PLO. And never mind that the Israeli government at the time applauded the outcome as a triumph of democracy.

A third premise is that there are "moderate" Palestinians in large numbers ready to step forward if they can be freed of PLO intimidation. To this end, Israeli security forces have been busy jailing the most vigorous PLO sympathizers, placing others under town arrest, practicing their own brand of intimidation. Meanwhile, Milson practices a form of bribery by setting up a network of "village leagues," arming their members and endowing them with authority to hand out building permits and other patronage.

Autonomy by Purge

It is Milson's simple purpose to eliminate every possible vestige of PLO influence on the West Bank. The removal of the three mayors is no more than a predictable expression of that purpose, and almost certainly not the end of Milson's municipal purges. With his own "moderates" ultimately in key Palestinian leadership roles, Milson would be pleased to proceed with "autonomy."

That Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak would not be in certain. And what of the third party to Camp David, the United States? Milson has a seductive answer. In Commentary, he plays nicely to the Reagan administration's desire for a "Western strategic alliance in the Middle East." He argues that it requires winning over Jordan and Saudi Arabia to the Camp David formula.

This, in turn, can be done only by "legitimation," Milson-style, of the Palestinian representation on the West Bank — which means "freeing the population of the territories from the grip of the PLO." For this, Milson insists upon "the support and cooperation of the United States."

How? "The way for the United States to help," wrote Milson, "is not to demand further concessions from Israel in order to satisfy the PLO." How the United States could accept the role of co-conspirator in this plot while remaining in the good graces of even the most moderate Arabs, Milson did not feel it necessary to explain.

But that clearly is the Begin government's scheme. Keeping the United States from getting caught up in it will require a lot more than the expressions of "regret" and the appeals for "restraint" that have so far constituted the administration's response to violence on the West Bank.

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Between Secretary and General

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Peru, the sixth secretary-general of the United Nations, has been on the job for three months and is still trying to figure out, like his predecessors, what the job is.

All political leaders complain that their responsibilities outrun their authority, but most have it easy compared to the UN secretary-general, who doesn't know whether he is expected to act like a secretary or a general.

There is not much doubt about how the divided member nations and especially the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — who can veto his decisions — want him to act.

They want him to act like a secretary, a blind administrator or even a postmaster passing on their decisions when they are defying the principles of the UN Charter. And they want him to act like a general, defending the principles of the charter when it happens to suit their national interests.

Yet the charter gives him some room — not much, but some — to speak out in defense of its principles, when "in his opinion" the nations are violating them.

'Any Matter'

Article 99 says: "The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security." This authority is both vague and potentially important, depending on the character and judgment of the secretary-general on the 38th floor.

For example, this power has been largely ignored on the Polish and Afghanistan questions, and in the Middle East when the threat and use of force defied the UN Charter. Should the secretary-general raise such questions? The Preparatory Commission of the United Nations insisted that Article 99 gave him "a quite special right, which goes beyond any power previously accorded to the head of an international organization."

He is well aware that the United Nations is under attack for administrative failures, and for failing to settle controversies between the major powers that it has no authority to settle. But he says: "First we must get our own house in order, and then perhaps we can begin to speak with more clarity in defense of the principles of this organization."

He has had what he regards as a very useful and frank talk with Secretary of State Haig in Washington about major world problems and the doubts in the United States on the ability of the United Nations to deal with them. He has also talked to President Reagan.

He is discussing with Mr. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, the prospect of having an American citizen representing the United Nations in Washington, as it now has a Soviet citizen representing the world organization in Moscow and a French citizen doing the same in Paris, to improve consultations between the world organization and the principal politicians in the major capitals.

Meanwhile, as the sixth UN sec-



Javier Pérez de Cuellar

guished civil servant who has won the trust of the international community of diplomats and made his way to the head of the United Nations, he still acts part way between secretary and general.

For example: "I didn't seek this job," he said, "and it's important that everybody knows I won't seek another term, so that I can be independent enough to win the trust of the members and still speak out in defense of the charter when I think this will be useful."

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retary-general, he has plenty of advice from his predecessors about how to handle his job.

Trygve Lie, the first secretary-general, concluded that this was simply "the most impossible political job in the world." Dag Hammarskjöld, who was killed on UN duty, suggested that the secretary-general should not take a "passive role but an active one as an instrument, a catalyst and an inspirer."

In Between

After that, U. Thant of Burma thought the secretary-general "must be impartial but not necessarily neutral," and that the major conflict of the world today was not between the Communist and the democratic nations but between the rich and the poor nations. He also thought it would be useful to remember the Buddhist principle of tolerance for everything except intolerance.

No doubt the new secretary-general will meditate on all these things, yet still puzzle about whether he should act as secretary or a general, or something in between, and when. Meanwhile, he has the problem of getting people to know who the new secretary-general of the United Nations is, and to remember how to pronounce his name: ha-vee-YAIR PEH-res-de kwah-YAR.

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Reaganomic Evidence Against Monetarism

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Milton Friedman has made a career of blaming the Federal Reserve Board for almost everything that has gone wrong in the American economy. Going all the way back to the Great Depression — when the Fed's response, as Friedman showed in one of his most famous pieces of analysis, was to tighten the money screws — there is plenty of blamish on the Fed's record.

Professor Friedman gets a lot of attention because he is one of America's most distinguished and articulate economists. He has won a Nobel Prize and is the founder of the monetarist school of economics that has had a deep effect on the thinking of economists and governments around the world.

The Reagan administration adopted his basic belief that a steady limited growth in the money supply is the only thing necessary to control inflation. Friedman is said to be the president's favorite economist. Friedman has called Reaganomics "a great triumph."

The truth is that Reaganomics has led America to the brink of economic disaster. The monetarist approach blueprinted by Friedman has acted not only to squeeze out the inflation in the economy but also to crush real growth to the point of creating a recession.

So Friedman has to find an excuse for the failure of monetarism, which is that the Fed didn't do what it was supposed to do. The overall money growth targets are okay, but he complains that one week the money policy is too tight and the next week it is too easy. By such a roller coaster or "yo-yo" approach, he says, the Fed has helped erode the confidence of the business community in the Reagan program, and thus should take the blame for economic instability and high interest rates.

When confronted with objective evidence that he may have overstated the case — or actually be wrong — he will not admit it.

But Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker testified before the Senate Banking Committee that there is no "obvious link" between the growth rate of monetary aggregates and "our current economic problems." If there were such a connection, Volcker asked, how come countries whose economic performance Americans tend to admire — Japan, Switzerland and West Germany — have so much wider swings in their rates of monetary growth?

Volcker supplied the committee with figures for the narrowly defined money supply growth last year that showed a range between

minus and plus 138 points for Japan, 60 for West Germany, 56 for Switzerland, and only 29.5 for the United States.

When confronted with these numbers recently, Friedman first brushed them aside as "meaningless." Then he said that West Germany, Switzerland and Japan can get away with wide fluctuations because "over a period of years" they have demonstrated the credibility of their long-run patterns. You can have the widest fluctuations in a short run, provided everybody is confident that over the longer run you will attain your target. The Federal Reserve has not, in fact, achieved its targets over the longer run. It has no credibility, and the real harm these fluctuations do is that they destroy the credibility of the Fed's targets.

So Friedman will never be satisfied with the Fed. He recently suggested that Congress take over direct control of the central bank, or put it in the U.S. Treasury.

But even if it were possible to hold the supply of money rock steady, which is a very doubtful proposition, there is no reason to believe there is a fixed and predictable relationship between a stable money supply and the economy.

Gyrations in interest rates are not due to short-term money supply fluctuations, but, as Henry Kaufman says, to monetary illusion. It is the monetarist fixation with the money supply that "creates interest rate volatility."

In the monetarist mania created by Friedman and his followers, and which has swept up the Fed itself, the panicky money markets are "hooked" on the weekly money supply growth figures published every Friday. Any big bulge, regardless of the reason, sends interest rates soaring.

If there is a ray of hope, it is that the slavish devotion to monetarist policy is finally being questioned. Today, with a whole new range of money market and other financial instruments that can constantly shift in their composition, no one knows how to define money.

President Frank Morris of the Boston Federal Reserve said recently: "It seems to me that the monetary aggregates, particularly M-1 — the measure composed of currency and checking accounts that is Friedman's current favorite — have been rendered obsolete by innovation and the computerization of the financial system."

One senses that the time may be soon at hand to relegate monetarism to a quiet historical study corner at the Smithsonian.

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April 2: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Your Depreciating Auto

PARIS — The "Motor World" gives some idea of the depreciation in the value of automobiles. It says that the man who buys a 1907 model will get something bigger and better than he ever dreamed of a few years back, but the depreciation on it appears to remain stationary. The depreciation must be considered in two senses: actual, through wear and tear on its mechanism, and financial, the slump in its market value. The automobile that sold for \$2,000 when new will seldom bring much more than half that price when a year old, and at the end of its second year this will practically be halved again, even though as a well-built piece of machinery, it may have several years of efficient life before it.

1932: More Death From Radium

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Medical authorities here are prepared to take quick action following the revelation that Eben M. Byers, chairman of the Byers Steel Company, who died March 31, was a victim of poisoning through radium water. The water had been on sale until it was banned by the Federal Trade Commission. Hundreds of other people are held to be in danger of similar death from the remedy, which was widely advertised as a rejuvenator. The case has recalled the radium poisoning by which five women in a New Jersey factory died. In painting the dials of radium-numbered watches, they touched their lips from time to time with the poison, causing their death in a slow and painful manner.



Roy Jenkins with Shirley Williams as he made his return to Parliament.

Jenkins' Victory Provokes Dispute Over Social Democrat Leadership

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's new centrist political alliance, which had hoped to gain a lift from Roy Jenkins' victory in the by-election at Hillhead in Scotland last week, has instead run into serious new difficulties.

The trouble stems from divisions within the Social Democratic Party's collective leadership, particularly known as the Gang of Four, and friction between the Social Democrats and their alliance partners, the Liberal Party. The divisions arise, in turn, from disagreements about the group's political stance.

Wednesday night, Shirley Williams, one of the SDP leaders, said in a speech that she thought Mr. Jenkins, a former home secretary and chancellor of the exchequer, was ideally suited to be the overall leader of the alliance. But she hinted that she agreed with her colleague, David Owen, who has been suggesting privately that someone else should serve as the leader of the Social Democrats.

Took Seat Tuesday

It had been assumed that Mr. Jenkins, who took his seat in the House of Commons on Tuesday, would handle both of the jobs.

[An opinion poll conducted by Market and Opinion Research International before last week's election and published Thursday showed the ruling Conservative and the opposition Labor parties with 34 percent each, and the alli-

ance at 30 percent, its worst recent showing in a poll, Reuters reported.]

Mrs. Williams, who like Mr. Owen is considerably more left-wing than Mr. Jenkins, said that "the SDP must not slip towards a hierarchy dominated by a single person, however wise or brilliant."

Both Mr. Owen and Mrs. Williams fear that the alliance is in danger of losing its appeal for Labor Party voters. Its two by-election successes have come largely at the expense of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives, and they fear that with Mr. Jenkins as leader of the Social Democrats, a rightward drift will continue.

If Mr. Jenkins, the most popular figure in the party, should be ruled out of the contest, Mrs. Williams would be the obvious choice.

Reportedly Irritated

But Mr. Jenkins has no intention of standing aside. He was said to be irritated by Mrs. Williams' speech, and his chief lieutenant, William Rodgers, the other member of the Gang of Four, dismissed her proposal as nonsense. Such an arrangement was impossible under the party's constitution, he said.

David Steel, the Liberals' leader, was equally displeased. Mr. Steel, who has made it clear that he favors the choice of Mr. Jenkins as alliance leader, and hence as prime minister if the alliance wins the next general election, said of the Social Democrats: "Surely they should be able to discuss their party's leadership and make their

choice without such protracted and unseemly public debate."

He has been urging his partners to bring forward their leadership election, which is currently scheduled for sometime in November.

He shied away from the term "irritants." But he did say there had been a few "individual episodes" at the bases that will have to be dealt with, such as using per-

Weinberger, in Manila, Is Optimistic on U.S. Base Treaties

By William Branigan
and Michael Gerler
Washington Post Service

MANILA — After a warm welcome by President Ferdinand E. Marcos, U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Thursday that he did not expect any serious problems in resolving questions about continued operation of huge U.S. air and naval facilities in the Philippines.

Clark Air Base is the largest U.S. military installation outside the United States, and the naval base at Subic Bay, which services most of the U.S. 7th Fleet, also houses the world's largest naval supply depot.

Some puzzlement among U.S. officials over the future of the bases arose earlier this week when Mr. Marcos, in an interview with Filipino reporters, said he would press Washington for an early renegotiation of the treaties covering the bases. He also talked of removing "inequities and irritants" in the treaties.

The two countries signed a new base agreement in 1979 that runs until 1991 but comes up for review and possible revision in 1984. Mr. Weinberger had lunch and talks with Mr. Marcos on Thursday, and later said he had assured the Philippine leader that Washington will start talks in the summer of 1983, so that if there is any need for revision it can be taken care of in 1984.

He said there was a realization in the Philippines, Japan and South Korea, all of which he has visited on this tour, that the bases

are important for the overall defense of Asia, "so we want to review the agreements in a way that is equitable and removes uncertainties."

He said the Filipinos, like other Asian allies, "are very interested in whether we are going to stay" in the Pacific "and continue to help in the defense of these islands. We are, and one purpose of this visit is to assure them of that."

Mr. Weinberger said that in his talks in Manila he sensed that officials have not forgotten the U.S. pullout from Vietnam, and that

memories linger of requests to previous U.S. administrations that either were not honored or not answered.

Without naming any administration, Mr. Weinberger said this produced the feeling that the United States was an unreliable ally, so the Philippines "wanted a visit of this kind" that would give an "unambiguous yes" to the question of whether the United States will remain in the Pacific.

Under the current base agreement, the United States provides \$100 million a year to the Philip-

pines, half in foreign military sales credits and half in economic security aid. Mr. Weinberger said Mr. Marcos made no link Thursday between the aid question and base review, but he added, "I'm sure it will be discussed."

Mr. Marcos pushed hard for the 1979 agreement, in which the Philippines gained formal jurisdiction over the bases under Philippine military command though it assured the U.S. forces of "unhindered military operations" in specific areas.

In the three years of negotiations leading up to the 1979 agreement, however, Manila sought \$1 billion over five years as "rent" for the bases, rather than linking the figure to military aid.

Manila eventually settled for the \$100 million a year. But because of high U.S. interest rates, the Philippines military has not been able to use much of the military sales credits, which are loans that have to be paid back. Thus there is speculation that Manila will press for a larger U.S. aid commitment.

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Washington Decides to Prohibit Visit by Soviet Scientist

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A planned visit by a Soviet scientist to several universities in the United States has been canceled to protect the "highly sensitive field" of robotics, according to the State Department.

Nikolay V. Umnov had planned to visit four universities during a three-month scientific exchange program. His trip was delayed for months after government officials in Washington asked the schools to restrict what he could see and do on the campuses.

The State Department restrictions reflected the Reagan administration's attempt to limit Soviet access to American technology by applying arms export controls to academic research. Three of the four schools refused to police his activities. The restrictions on access to unclassified research finally were lifted, opening the way for Mr. Umnov's visit.

But the State Department reversed its assessment Wednesday, disapproving the proposed visit because of risks from a "highly qualified Soviet expert doing research here in a highly sensitive field," according to a department statement.

The department said Soviet candidates had often been turned down in the past for the exchange program, which is financed entirely by the government and sponsored by the federally supported National Academy of Sciences.

Liechtenstein's Prince Urges Vote for Women

Reuters

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — Prince Franz Josef II has urged the men of the principality to allow women the right to vote.

The move, proposed Wednesday by the prince at the opening of the annual session of the Parliament in Vaduz, was rejected twice in all-male votes in 1971 and 1973.

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Camorra Investigator Is Found Slain in Italy

From Agency Dispatches

NAPLES — Police on Thursday discovered the dismembered body of a criminologist who may have investigated charges that the Christian Democratic Party had negotiated with a Naples underworld organization for the release of one of its local politicians.

Professor Aldo Semerari, 60, a Rome psychiatrist specializing in criminology, was found in Ottaviano, a town near Naples. He was reported missing last Friday. Police said they discovered Mr. Semerari's body after receiving a tip from an anonymous telephone caller.

Mr. Semerari's severed head was in a plastic bag stuffed under the front seat, and his body was in the luggage compartment. Police said it bore the hallmarks of an underworld execution.

Mr. Semerari was the author of a letter to L'Unita, the Communist Party newspaper, in which he said he had given the information concerning the Christian Democrats and the Camorra, a Naples-based underworld organization, to L'Unita's Naples correspondent.

The letter said the reporter used the letter as a basis for allegations that a Christian Democratic minister and an undersecretary held negotiations last spring with a jailed Camorra leader, Raffaele Cutolo.

The negotiations reportedly concerned the possibility of securing the release of Cirio Cirillo, a

Naples Christian Democratic politician, from Red Brigades kidnappers. The Red Brigades freed Mr. Cirillo after 88 days, when his family paid a \$1.2-million ransom for his release. The Christian Democrats have denied that they had any connection with the ransom negotiations.

Police believed Mr. Semerari may have written the letter to the newspaper under the orders of the Camorra, and that the underworld organization was responsible for his murder.

Investigators said they had been told that Mr. Semerari had gone to Naples for a secret meeting with Umberto Ammaturo, leader of a Camorra faction who has been in flight from a jail sentence since last June.

The discovery of the murdered professor came shortly after a police report that Fiorina Maria Carrara, 41, for more than 20 years a close collaborator and friend of Mr. Semerari, had been found shot to death in Rome Thursday.

Police said Miss Carrara was sprawled across her bed, with a pistol on her chest. Police doctors said she had apparently put the gun in her mouth and killed herself.

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U.S. Council Lowers Its Estimates On Damage to Earth's Ozone Layer

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Research Council has cut by more than half its previous estimate of how much the Earth's protective layer of ozone was being depleted by man-made chlorofluorocarbons spewed into the atmosphere.

On the basis of better understanding of chemical reaction rates, the council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, also backtracked on its earlier assertion linking ozone depletion to increases in melanoma, an often-fatal skin cancer, and to damage to food crops.

However, the report, issued Wednesday, also said the latest evidence adds to fears that depletion will cause substantial increases in the rates of other, less hazardous, forms of skin cancer and may have a previously unsuspected negative effect on human immune responses.

Ozone in the upper atmosphere protects humans by screening out ultraviolet light from the sun. In recent years, concern has been mounting worldwide that chlorofluorocarbons, used as propellants in spray cans, as foam-blowing agents and in refrigeration systems, are reaching the upper atmosphere and displacing the natural ozone by various chemical reactions.

Two years ago, an academy report called on the United States to lead a global effort to curtail fluorocarbon use, and many countries have banned them in spray cans.

At that time, the academy study panel predicted a depletion of from 15 percent to 18 percent of the globe's ozone envelope by the end of the next century if 1977 rates of fluorocarbon use continued.

Prediction Reduced

This prediction was reduced Wednesday to 5 percent to 9 percent. The two panels of scientists asked to update the report for the Environmental Protection Agency attributed the change to recent "re-

U.S. Flying Team Will Return Aloft

The Associated Press

HAMPTON, Va. — The Air Force says the Thunderbirds precision flying team will continue to perform and will switch from training planes to advanced F-16 jet fighters despite the deaths of four pilots whose planes crashed in the Nevada desert Jan. 18.

The status of the group was left unresolved until the investigation into the accident was completed. Gen. W.L. Creech, commander of the Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, said Wednesday.

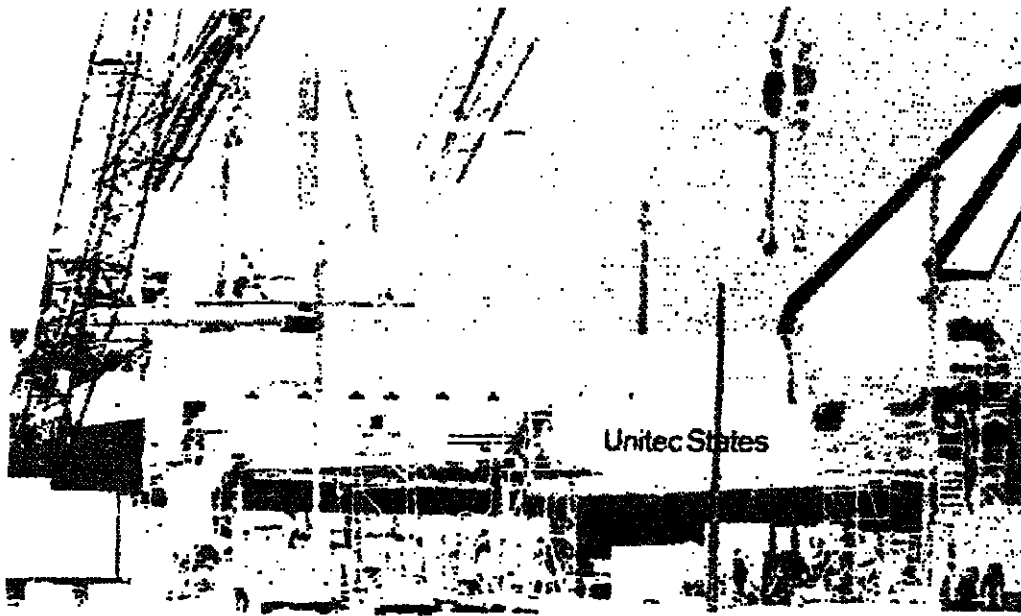
The investigation determined that the lead plane was unable to pull out of a loop because of a mechanical problem and the other three T-38 jets were flying in such close formation that they followed the leader into the ground.

finements in the values of important reaction rates." This time, the academy report steered cleared of policy recommendations.

Nevertheless, the chairman of one of the committees, Richard B. Setlow of the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, N.Y., said it would be only "prudent" to continue to suppress fluorocarbon use. Noting that the study found that a 1 percent decrease in ozone could lead to a 10 percent increase in basal cell and squamous skin cancers, he said that even the reduced predictions mean a 50 percent to 90 percent increase in such cancers.

The revised prediction was based on new observations of chemical reactions in the lower part of the stratosphere, which extends from about 6 miles (9.6 kilometers) to 30 miles above the Earth. They were used in mathematical models projecting ozone concentrations over many decades. As a result of the new findings, the report said it appeared that the previous study was based on estimates of concentrations of chlorine monoxide, which is directly involved in the reactions that reduce ozone, that were three times higher than was warranted.

Last week, F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California at Irvine, who originally raised the alarms about ozone depletion in 1974, reported that chlorofluorocarbon concentrations in the air had tripled in the last 10 years. The new academy report implies that this may not be as dangerous as first suspected.



A crane prepares to lift the space shuttle onto the back of a Boeing 747 at White Sands, N.M.

Shuttle Found to Be in Better Shape Than It Was After First 2 Flights

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WHITE SANDS, N.M. — The space shuttle Columbia returned from its third orbital mission in better condition after eight days in space than it did after its first two flights, which totaled only five days.

"The vehicle looks in terrific condition," George F. Page, director of shuttle launch operations, said at a news conference Wednesday. "We don't see any structural damage to the protective tiles on the fuselage and there is actually much less superficial tile damage this time than on either of the first two flights."

Not only did the astronauts, Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton, demonstrate

that the shuttle could be flown to an alternate landing site with little advance planning, they also showed that Columbia could be flown to a pinpoint landing back on Earth.

"Jack let the vehicle roll a long way down the runway," Mr. Page said, "but he touched his wheels down at White Sands within 100 feet of the aiming point. That's pretty good flying."

Things went so smoothly on the flight that shuttle planners are already scheduling the fourth and last test flight for June 27, moving it up from the original planning date of July 8. It is no coincidence that if the shuttle is launched on June 27 its scheduled landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California would be the Fourth of July.

If that is the landing date, President Reagan is expected to witness the touchdown.

It is also no coincidence that the second space shuttle, Challenger, will be rolled out on the same day at the factory in Palmdale, Calif., where it is being built. Mr. Reagan is also expected to participate in that ceremony.

Mr. Page said an inspection of the shuttle showed that 38 tiles were ripped loose during liftoff at Cape Canaveral. The astronauts counted 37 missing tiles when they were in orbit but a closer look showed that 16 of the black tiles covering the body flap in the rear came loose and 22 of the white tiles that cover the nose were lost.

When the shuttle arrives in Florida, technicians will remove an estimated 1,500 tiles, increase their density by applying an inner coating designed to double their strength and then put them back on the craft. The space agency has treated about 200 tiles in that way between missions but now have decided to overhaul almost all of them.

Columbia will be cleaned up and refurbished in the next seven days at White Sands, then ferried on top of a Boeing 747 to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on April 7.

Less Maintenance

Mr. Page said, however, that the condition of the shuttle is so good that less maintenance will be required in Florida than after the earlier flights.

"We had Columbia in the Orbiter Processing Facility at Kennedy for 60 days prior to our third launch," Mr. Page said. "We expect we can get it down to 35 work days for the next flight."

The eight experiments that were conducted in the shuttle cargo bay all worked flawlessly except for one: using an ultraviolet telescope to measure the ultraviolet light from the sun in eight wavelengths. The motor used to change filters over the telescope's lens failed so that measurements were taken in only one wavelength.

But that experiment was still of value because it provided a measurement of ozone levels in the Earth's upper atmosphere, the first such experiment in space. There is widespread concern that fluorocarbons from aerosol spray cans are depleting the ozone layer that protects the people on Earth from most of the ultraviolet light coming from the sun.

French Bar Activists' Boat

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A French police boat on Thursday escorted a yacht carrying anti-nuclear militants away from the security zone around France's nuclear test site at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific, a spokesman for the demonstrators said here.

Environment Groups, Setting Sights Higher, Now Assail Reagan

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ten leading environmental and conservation groups have charged that President Reagan has "broken faith with the American people on environmental protection."

The long list of charges against Mr. Reagan, covering 35 pages, constitutes a political shift by the environmental movement. Previously environmental groups had concentrated their fire on Interior Secretary James G. Watt and Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

However, in their report, characterizing it as an "assault," the environmentalists said that President Reagan "must be called to task" for what it said was the harm his environmental policies were doing to the nation.

The report, released Wednesday, charged the president with a major "retreat" in controlling pollution, particularly toxic pollution, with turning control of public resources over to private interests, with granting huge government subsidies to nuclear power and other "white elephant" energy projects, and with shutting out the public from the decision-making process on issues involving pollution and land and resource use.

Richard Ayres, a senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said that in reviewing the administration's actions the groups found "an across-the-board pattern of lawlessness and heedless-

ness with regard to the nation's natural resources unequalled since the days of the robber barons a century ago."

Edward Norton of the Wilderness Society said, "We were surprised by the magnitude of what we found and realized that the whole was worse than the sum of its parts and what really radical changes the Reagan policies constitute."

Mark Weinberg, a spokesman in the White House press office, said the White House would have no comment.

However, Byron Nelson, chief spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency, said that "a brief review of the report revealed a negative, politically motivated, seriously flawed document full of exaggerations, half-truths and outright inaccuracies. The Reagan administration remains committed to an improved environment through the active work of our 10,000 employees at EPA."

A statement by the Interior Department said: "We would welcome constructive dialogue with organizations having legitimate interests in the development and protection of resources, but we will not be influenced by a small number of special-interest groups and their commercial leadership."

Other groups that prepared the charges were the Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Environmental Policy Center, Environmental Action, Defenders of Wildlife and Solar Lobby.

U.S. Court Backs Hiring Of Foreigners at Bases

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that the U.S. military may give preference to foreigners in hiring at overseas bases without violating anti-discrimination laws.

The unanimous decision Wednesday is significant for Americans living abroad, particularly for dependents of low-paid U.S. soldiers seeking jobs on the bases. They may now be denied work in favor of hiring nationals of the host country.

The ruling was also a relief to the U.S. government, which feared that an opposite decision could disrupt relations with countries that agree to military bases in return for hiring preferences.

Such a preference, incorporated in an agreement between the United States and the Philippines, gave rise to the case ruled upon Wednesday.

Anthony Rossi, a Vietnam veteran who remained in Asia after marrying a Philippine citizen, was replaced by a Filipino as manager of a U.S. Navy gaming room at the Subic Bay base.

Mr. Rossi, and others who were replaced, sued the government, charging that the preference violated a 1971 law prohibiting discrimination against Americans by overseas military installations.

Prague School Offers Course On Rubik Cube

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — A local school is offering courses in solving Rubik's Cube for frustrated parents who feel outsmarted by their children, the youth daily newspaper Mlada Fronta said Thursday.

The Prague House of Culture and Education is offering to teach the subtleties of the puzzle in six two-hour classes for a small fee, Mlada Fronta said.

The solution to the cube, made of 26 smaller ones, consists in the lining up the separate ones until each face is a solid color. There are 43 quintillion permutations.

The school's director, Antonin Pryl, said the course "is especially suitable for parents of teen-age children who, because of their ignorance of the secrets of the cube, are losing prestige and authority at home," according to the report.

The teachers are Frantisek Kubik, 12, whose record is 31 seconds, and Miloslav Kostecka, 9, who can align the color blocks in 39 seconds, according to Mlada Fronta.

U.S. High Court Upholds Jail for Ex-Green Beret

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has reinstated the murder conviction of Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald, former Green Beret, for the 1970 deaths of his pregnant wife and two children at Fort Bragg, N.C.

The ruling Wednesday cleared the way for Dr. MacDonald's return to jail to serve a life sentence. He had been free on \$100,000 bond since a federal appeals court overturned his conviction and had been working as a physician in Long Beach, Calif.

FBI agents took Dr. MacDonald, 38, into custody at his home within 90 minutes after the decision was announced.

In an opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the high court ruled that the five-year delay between the murders and Dr. MacDonald's indictment did not violate his Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial.

The original charges were dropped in 1970, but the investigation continued and Dr. MacDonald was eventually indicted in 1975.

The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., said that Dr. MacDonald's right to a speedy trial should be calculated from the time he was first charged. The court said the "sheer bureaucratic indifference" the Department of Justice had displayed in the case justified a reversal of his conviction.

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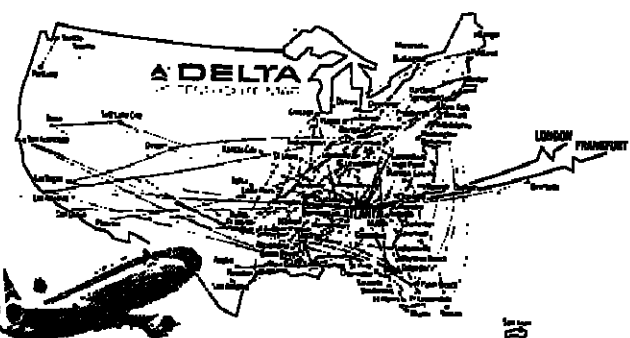
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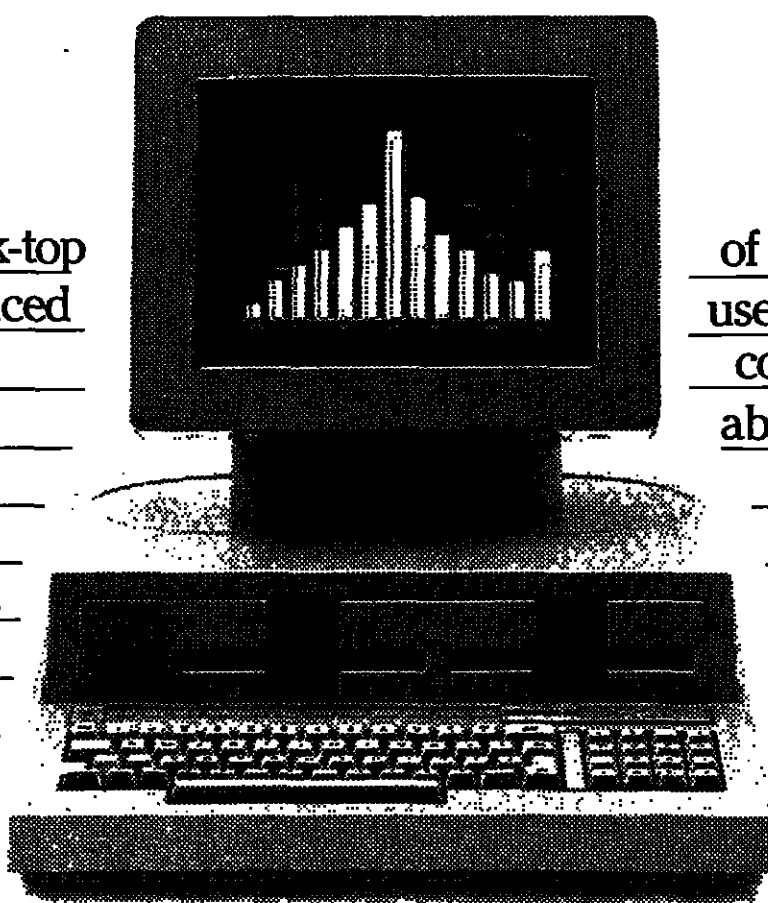
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Falling Prices, High Interest Rates Bring End to U.S. Oil Rush of '80s

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — After two years of the most furious deal-making and well-drilling activity in history, the U.S. oil rush of the 1980s appears to be coming to a halt.

The combination of plummeting oil prices and high interest rates is causing independent oil operators to husband their money and abandon wildcat operations in favor of surer results in proven oilfields.

As a result, industry experts say, domestic oil production could begin to fall again. As the drilling boom of 1980 and 1981 gathered momentum and new reserves were opened, a long-term drop in domestic oil production came to a halt.

But, according to John E. Olson, an oil analyst who is a vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert in Houston, "the exploration window is closed."

"It was wide open for two or three years," he said. Now, he added, "it has slammed shut."

As oil prices continue to slide, the small entrepreneurs who put together most of the industry's drilling ventures are making fewer deals. Some are beginning to sell off leaseholds to give them the cash to pay off loans that sustained the drilling surge. A flurry

of mergers is expected to hit less-experienced and undercapitalized operators.

"We've seen some who have just literally shut their doors since the beginning of this year," said Alan Livingston, a small independent operator in Houston and Denver. "There were a lot of companies who came into the industry in the last few years to make a quick buck, who didn't have good geological expertise and who paid outlandishly high prices for leases. They're going to be gone with the wind."

Between 1979 and 1982, industry sources say, about 3,000 new exploration and production companies were formed, largely as a result of the dropping of federal price controls on crude oil.

Domestic oil prices immediately rose to match world market prices that approached \$40 a barrel at the height of the boom last year. Prompted by such prices, drilling activity quickly surpassed levels not seen since the record years of the 1950s.

In 1955, an average of 2,686 rotary rigs were in operation at any given time. That was viewed as an all but unsurpassable record. Last year, the heaviest drilling year ever, the average was 3,970. And in the record-setting final week of 1981, about 4,530 rigs were at work.

From that peak, the weekly count has dropped steadily, according to Hughes Tool, the industry's record-keeper.

[Hughes Tool said the total of active rigs for the week ended March 29 was 3,639, down 108 from a week earlier and 17 less than the corresponding week in 1981. Reuters reported from Houston that it was the first time since October, 1979, that the total was less than the year-earlier figure.]

I.C. Kerridge, who keeps the figures for Hughes Tool, noted that some of the drop could be attributed to normal seasonal decline. Last fall, Hughes Tool forecast a 1982 weekly average of 4,500 rigs at work. Mr. Kerridge said that figure might have to be revised downward.

80,000 Completions

Before 1980, it was unthinkable that as many as 80,000 oil and natural gas wells could be completed in a year in the United States. In that year, there were 62,462 completions, and in 1981, some 80,450. One result of the exploration boom has been a virtual halt of the decade-long drop in domestic oil production.

Last year, according to estimates

by the American Petroleum Institute, domestic production averaged 8.57 million barrels a day. That compares with 8.59 million in 1980, a drop so small as to signify a boom.

Domestic oil in 1981 accounted for 64 percent of all crude bought in the United States. Four years earlier it had accounted for only 48 percent.

Brunt of Conservation

Part of the reason for the change was that high prices brought conservation, and imported oil bore the brunt of the conservation.

But the conservation also contributed to the oil glut that has sent average prices down sharply. Some analysts believe prices will reach a low of \$25 to \$30 a barrel in the weeks ahead.

The recession in the industrialized countries has compounded the price decline, and in some parts of the industry, this has brought talk of catastrophe.

"Oil prices seem to be falling faster than the stock market crash of '29, and many oil experts are beginning to wonder if we have indeed dropped into a bottomless pit," Robert H. Chiswood, president of Cities Service Oil in Tulsa, Okla., told a group of refiners in San Antonio this week.

"There could be a downright horror story unfolding before our eyes," said Peter Wellich, a spokesman for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, which represents small operators. "It's a little early to tell, but we're certainly on the edge of it."

Uncertainty appears to be behind some stability, said Mr. Livingston, who tries to get other operators to join him in drilling ventures. "Some of the smaller companies are putting their drilling activities on hold because they don't know what the price is going to be."

There are those in the industry, like Mr. Chiswood, who fear that oil prices will continue to fall because "there doesn't seem to be much around to shore them up."

Last week's action by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production "didn't really do anything" to firm up prices, said Mr. Chiswood, who is chairman of the National Petroleum Refiners Association.

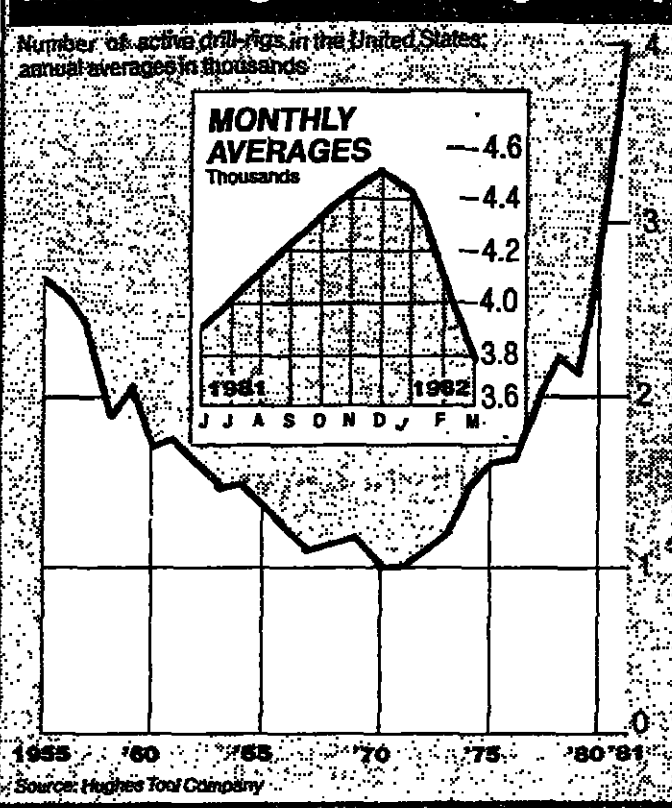
But some analysts believe that prices will bottom out by summer. Mr. Olson of Drexel Burnham said it would happen in the second quarter, and that the average price would be \$26 to \$28 a barrel. At those prices, he said, "the crude oil business is essentially dead" because it is uneconomical to replace depleted reserves at a price of \$25 to \$30 a barrel.

In the event of such a price decline, analysts expect that the main interest of small producers will shift back to natural gas.

Mr. Olson said he expects the next upward cycle in oil prices will occur in 1985 or 1986. He said that of the 45 independents he follows as an analyst, one-third probably will disappear in mergers before that time.

"There'll be a lot of consolidation in the industry," he said. "It's going to be a very exciting time."

End of the Surge in U.S. Drilling Activity



Taiwan Trade Curbs Worry Tokyo

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Taiwan's import ban on imports of 1,533 Japanese consumer items, which went into effect in February, is causing deep concern here.

It was the first time in decades that a major trading partner — Taiwan is Japan's fifth-largest market — suddenly banned a large number of Japanese goods. Moreover, the ban came at a time of increasing tension with the United States and the European Economic Community over Japanese trade practices.

Japanese officials are particularly concerned that the U.S. Congress, with 1982 elections approaching, may be tempted to take up Taiwan's method of "retaliatory" measures against Japanese goods, pending relaxation of controls on imports in Japan.

Indeed, Taiwan's ban struck some European diplomats as a shrewd move. It was "a warning shot across the bows of Japan Inc.," one diplomat said. "What impresses us most — and should impress the Japanese — about the Taiwan ban on their goods is that it springs from a neighboring Oriental trade partner first, not us," the diplomat said.

"We are sick of hearing hints from our Japanese friends that our apprehensions stem from some kind of undefined racism, whereas what we are really worried about is just a failure by Japan to open its market to anyone, a failure that hits the Japanese consumer hard in terms of costly goods on the home market," he said.

Japan last month asked for immediate revocation of the ban, which affects such major exports as videotape recorders, large vehicles and diesel engines. But the re-

quest was rebuffed. Taiwan said Tokyo must first show "good faith" by opening its domestic market wider to Taiwanese goods.

Such a move, the Taiwanese say, would reduce Japan's annual trade surplus with Taiwan, which has multiplied fivefold, to \$3.45 billion, over the past 10 years.

Taipei's stern attitude reflects a feeling that Japan has unduly favored China, by giving it large loans, and South Korea, a key competitor of Taiwan's in international markets. Japan sent a trade mission to Seoul to buy goods valued at more than \$1 billion in 1980, to help reduce a Japanese trade surplus with South Korea, Taiwan officials noted. Tokyo also plans a multibillion-dollar aid package for South Korea later this year and several billion dollars of aid for China over the next few years.

By contrast, a 47-member Japanese trade mission sent to Taipei in 1980 bought nothing, Taiwan officials complained. And Tokyo, which severed diplomatic relations with Taipei in 1972 in favor of ties with China, gives no economic aid to Taiwan.

Even though Japan threatened to retaliate for the ban by no longer giving Taiwan preferential duties on its products, the trade dispute appears unlikely to grow into a major conflict for these reasons:

- Both countries have much at stake. Two-way trade has grown from \$1.42 billion in 1972 to \$8.4 billion last year. This year, the total may reach \$9 billion.
- The ban on Japanese goods affects only \$160 million of items out of a total of \$600 million in consumer goods sold to Taiwan last year, and it does not halt imports of such major items as cameras, watches and milk products.
- Taiwan's strategy is to put pressure on Japan to open its domestic market for Taiwanese farm and fishery items, thus expanding trade between the two countries, not reducing it. Top Japanese officials already have said that Japan plans to open its market for such items, but slowly.

Gulf Meeting With Nigerians

NEW YORK — Gulf Oil is negotiating a compromise with Nigeria on petroleum purchases, sources close to the company said Thursday, as OPEC and Western oil companies continued to struggle over pricing.

Sources said a Gulf official in Lagos to discuss the situation had originally been told to inform the Nigerians that the company would suspend all shipments of Nigerian oil if the price were not lowered. But threats from Kuwait, from which Gulf purchases much of its oil, forced Gulf to change the official's instructions, a source said.

Kuwait's oil minister, Ali Khalfi al-Sabah, last weekend said Western oil companies would face OPEC sanctions unless they stopped pressing Nigeria to cut its crude price from \$35.50 a barrel. The oil companies maintain that Nigeria should cut its price to around \$31, the price Britain charges for North Sea oil of similar quality.

One of the sources said the talks between Gulf and Nigeria are likely to result in "a compromise that neither side is happy with."

Gulf lost \$200 million by continuing purchases from Nigeria for five months last year when Niger-

ian oil was priced above the world market price, one source said. "They cannot afford to do that again," he said.

The other major oil firms that purchase oil from Nigeria are Royal Dutch/Shell, Phillips Petroleum, Mobil and Agip, the Italian national oil company. Mobil said Wednesday that it had agreed with Nigeria to produce 135,000 barrels of oil a day during April.

Nigeria's production is believed to be between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels a day, down from 1.1 million earlier this year.

In Lagos, oil industry sources confirmed that some companies have served notice that they plan to phase out their long-term contracts to buy Nigerian oil.

Sources close to Elf-Aquitaine, the French state-owned company, said in Lagos that phascon notices have been issued on some long-term purchasing contracts. They said one reason for the plunge in Nigerian output.

Phascon notices in effect tell the seller: If you do not offer an acceptable price, we will walk away. "It is tantamount to pointing a gun at the seller's head," an oil industry source said.

OPEC fears that if Nigeria surrenders and cuts its price, all oil prices could be forced lower.

Wednesday night, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in London that OPEC is preparing for a meeting to take action against companies that persist in pressing Nigeria for a price cut. He told reporters that he hoped such a meeting would not be needed.

NYSE Prices Climb Sharply On Reagan Budget Remarks

NEW YORK — Prices shot up on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, buoyed by Wall Street's optimism that President Reagan may be willing to compromise on his budget proposals.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 10.47 points to 833.24, with about eight points of the gain coming in the afternoon. Advances led declines by around 1,050 to 370, and volume swelled to about 57 million shares from 43.3 million Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan told a press conference Wednesday night that he would consider suggestions for altering his fiscal 1983 budget plans as long as defense requirements were not impaired.

Investors have been nervous that the large budget deficits projected for 1983 and beyond would force interest rates higher.

Analysts said investors were also heartened by the resistance of the market to further declines, despite softness in the bond market and a rise in some short-term interest rates earlier this week.

"The market was waiting for a drop and when it didn't happen they started buying again," Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said.

The market held steady earlier this week despite a sharp short-

term interest rates, indicating investors regarded these as a technical change rather than a sign of a tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve. The federal funds rate, the fee banks charge one another for overnight loans, was down to about 15% percent Thursday after soaring as high as 17 percent Wednesday.

The drop in short-term rates helped push the dollar generally lower in European trading Thursday, dealers in London said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Commerce Department reported that construction spending fell 1 percent during February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$230.4 billion, after a revised decline of 1.3 percent in January. The February total was down 9.5 percent from a year earlier.

American Motors announced across-the-board price cuts ranging from \$750 to \$1,000 for all 1982 Jeep CJ-5, CJ-7 and Scrambler models.

Schlitz Rejects Bid From Stroh

MILWAUKEE — Jos. Schlitz Brewing said Thursday that its board has voted to reject a merger offer from Stroh Brewery.

Schlitz called the Stroh offer of \$16 a share, or \$316 million, for 67 percent of Schlitz coercive, inadequate and unfair.

Schlitz noted that Stroh's offer is subject to the availability of short-term financing, as well as the absence of any litigation that could materially delay the merger.

On Wednesday, in Madison, Wis., a federal judge denied a Stroh motion to stop Wisconsin from interfering with the offer.

Intelsat Sets Major Order For Satellites

LONDON — The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization has ordered five satellites worth more than \$250 million from Hughes Aircraft, British Aerospace and British Telecom said Thursday.

British Aerospace is a major subcontractor for Hughes and said the order is worth \$100 million to it initially. Intelsat has also placed an order for 11 more satellites which would raise the program's total cost to about \$1.6 billion.

The new satellites, which will start to be delivered in 1986, have twice the capacity of Intelsat's 14 current satellites which provide international television and telephone links.

Each craft will be able to carry 33,000 telephone calls and four television channels for a 10-year life, British Aerospace said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Westinghouse Finds Defect in N-Plant Tubes

NEW YORK — Westinghouse Electric has discovered a defect in heat-exchanger tubes of steam generators built for nuclear power plants, a company official told analysts Thursday.

Gordon Hurlbert, Westinghouse Power Systems president, said 32 of the units had been shipped to utilities and five were in use. Of the five, three are in Sweden, Yugoslavia and Spain, and the other two are in U.S. plants. He said modifications will have to be made to all of them.

Westinghouse could be hit with damage suits totaling \$300 million to \$400 million as a result of the tube problems, but it does not expect to pay out any damages, Mr. Hurlbert said. He told Reuters that water apparently is going around rather than through plates designed to slow it, causing damage to the tubes.

Mannesmann Gets 230-Million-DM Pipe Order

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann said Thursday that one of its units has won an order worth 230 million Deutsche marks from the Soviet Union to supply pipe systems for the Siberian gas pipeline project.

The systems are to be installed in 22 compressor stations along the pipeline, due to start bringing gas to Western Europe in the mid-1980s. The company said the unit, Mannesmann Anlagenbau, has received 430 million DM of contracts for the project so far.

Degussa Says Dividend Reduction Is Likely

FRANKFURT — Degussa probably will cut its dividend for the year ended Sept. 30 because of lower precious metal prices and lower profits on chemicals, the management board chairman, Gert Becker, said Thursday.

For last year, the company paid nine marks a share, unchanged from a year earlier. Preliminary figures for the five months ended last February show that world group turnover fell 24 percent, the official said in a press conference.

Mr. Becker said results from metals business so far this year are "not displeasing," although the profits of the past two years could not be matched. He said results from the chemicals sector, while still in the black, are "absolutely unsatisfactory." Capacity-use in chemicals is about 70 percent, he said.

Japanese Win Pitney Bowes Facsimile Orders

TOKYO — Two Japanese electronic manufacturers, Toshiba and Oki Electric Industry, said Thursday that they have agreed to supply Pitney Bowes of the United States with facsimile printing equipment.

Toshiba is to supply more than 50,000 high-speed and medium-speed units under a five-year contract, while Oki is to supply 15,000 medium-speed units over three years. The machines are to be marketed in the United States and Canada under Pitney Bowes' brand name.

Ecuador Seeks \$900 Million, London Bank Sources Say

LONDON — Ecuador, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries but one that exports relatively small quantities of oil, is seeking a \$900 million Euroloan with at least a three-year maturity, banking sources reported Thursday.

The loan reflects the growing hunger for funds felt by all but the richest OPEC countries following a sustained fall in oil prices in glutted markets.

Ecuador's last loan, a \$200-million one-year facility, completed syndication Wednesday under the auspices of the sole-lead manager, Shearson Loeb Rhoades International. A representative of the bank reported that 43 banks are participating in the operation.

However, she declined to comment on reports that Ecuador will be returning to the capital market.

The government is said to be requesting the loan for on-lending to the private sector, which has been hard pressed by the sharp fall in oil prices and by the recent devaluation of the country's currency.

Some bankers expressed dismay at the country's decision to make further short-term borrowings. One banker noted that it has repeatedly requested offers of medium-term credits from the international market, but then turned them down on the excuse that the margins were too high.

"Ecuador is already significantly exposed in the international corporate market and coming for such a large loan in one bite will only be to its detriment," one London banker stated.

Some bankers estimate that Ecuador has a total foreign debt of \$5.6 billion, nearly \$1,000 for each of its 6 million inhabitants.

They suggest that this figure is bound to increase substantially. A recent review by American Express Bank states that the current fall in crude oil prices and production will lead to a significant rise in the borrowing needs of poorer OPEC members, like Ecuador.

According to figures published by the Bank for International Settlements, Ecuador had deposits of about \$775 million with the banks in 12 major Western countries in September last year.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 1, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	5	10	20	50	100	200	500	1000	2000	5000	10000
American Express	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of America	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Montreal	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of New York	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Paris	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Rome	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Spain	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Tokyo	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Vienna	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Zurich	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of London	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Hong Kong	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Shanghai	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Singapore	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Manila	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Cebu	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Batavia	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Jakarta	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Medan	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Palembang	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Pontianak	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Banjarmasin	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Makassar	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Denpasar	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Kupang	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Timor	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Dili	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Macao	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Hong Kong	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Shanghai	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Singapore	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Manila	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Cebu	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1.1051
Bank of Batavia	24.73	4.770	110.995	28.415	0.2022	17.0135	3.38	127.75	32.55	5.5255	1

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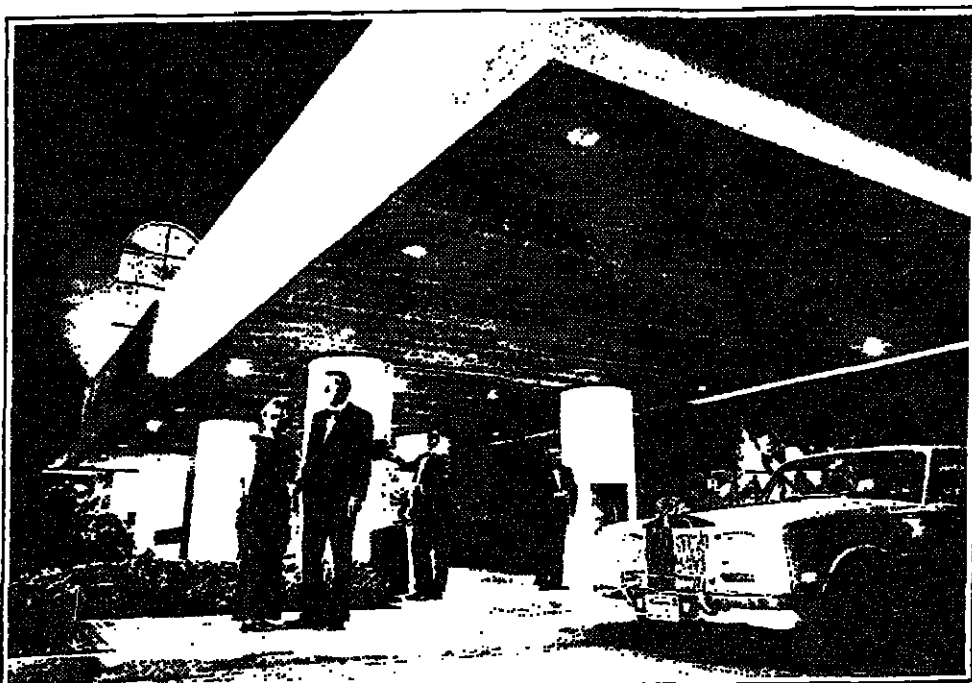
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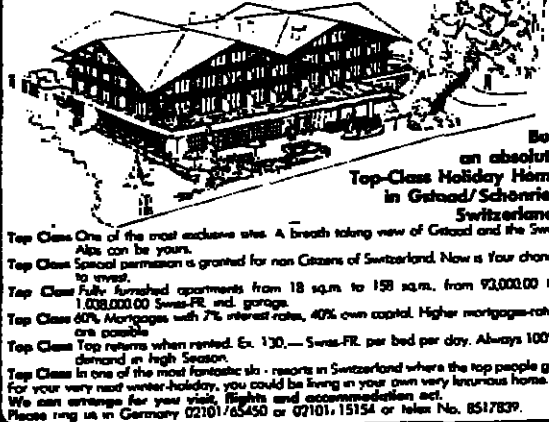
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U.K. Imposes VAT On Coin Imports

LONDON — The British government, responding to the discovery of an alleged gold fraud, has imposed a 15-percent value-added tax on the import of gold coins.

The tax was introduced to avert a recurrence of what police said was a lucrative racket, uncovered Tuesday, in which a group of criminals allegedly brought tax-free gold coins into Britain and melted them down into gold bars.

The bars carry a 15-percent tax, which the criminals were able to avoid, pocketing illegally.

The imposition of the V.A.T., announced by the Customs and Excise Department, took effect at midnight Wednesday.

The announcement sparked a big rush to buy gold coins before the Wednesday deadline. Most of the major bullion-dealing firms called an immediate halt to coin trading, as they waited for clarification from Customs and Excise and the Bank of England.

"It is the existence of fraud, actual and potential, which has prompted this action," a Customs spokesman said. He predicted that about £10 million a year would be raised by the new tax.

Nineteen persons reportedly were being questioned at Customs headquarters in London during the operation, which police said they had smashed Tuesday in raids around London.

Customs officials said the raids, centered on Hatton Garden, the bullion district, had climaxed a four-month undercover investigation, dubbed Argonaut, into a worldwide racket in which the criminals, in two different operations, netted an estimated £3.4 million. The total amount of gold involved was reportedly as high as £100 million.

As the Wednesday rush began, Sharps Pixley, a major firm dealing in gold coins, opted initially to continue trading but was swamped quickly with buying orders.

12 Month High Low	Stock 13W Div.	in	S	Yld	P/E	Div 100%	High	Low	Close	Chg
15%	13W Div.						14%	14%		
45A	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45B	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45C	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45D	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45E	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45F	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45G	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45H	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45I	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45J	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45K	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45L	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45M	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45N	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45O	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45P	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45Q	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45R	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45S	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45T	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45U	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45V	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45W	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45X	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45Y	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
45Z	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46A	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46B	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46C	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46D	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46E	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46F	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46G	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46H	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46I	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46J	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46K	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46L	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46M	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46N	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46O	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46P	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46Q	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46R	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46S	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46T	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46U	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46V	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46W	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46X	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46Y	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
46Z	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47A	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47B	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47C	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47D	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47E	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47F	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47G	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47H	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47I	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47J	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47K	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47L	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47M	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47N	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47O	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47P	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47Q	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47R	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47S	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47T	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47U	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47V	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47W	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47X	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47Y	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
47Z	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48A	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48B	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48C	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48D	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48E	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48F	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48G	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48H	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48I	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48J	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48K	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48L	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48M	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48N	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48O	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48P	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48Q	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48R	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48S	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48T	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48U	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48V	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48W	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48X	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48Y	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
48Z	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49A	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49B	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49C	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49D	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49E	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49F	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49G	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49H	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49I	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49J	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49K	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49L	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49M	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49N	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49O	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49P	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49Q	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49R	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49S	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49T	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49U	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49V	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49W	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49X	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49Y	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
49Z	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50A	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50B	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50C	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50D	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50E	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50F	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50G	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50H	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10
50I	30	VP	2.40	32	1.4	107	340	350	340	+10

U.K. Imposes VAT On Coin Imports

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government, responding to the discovery of an alleged gold fraud, has imposed a 15-percent value-added tax on the import of gold coins.

The tax was introduced to avert a recurrence of what police said was a lucrative racket, uncovered Tuesday, in which a group of criminals allegedly brought tax-free gold coins into Britain and melted them down into gold bars. The bars carry a 15-percent tax, which the criminals were said to have pocketed illegally.

The imposition of the VAT, announced by the Customs and Excise Department, took effect at midnight Wednesday.

The announcement sparked a big rush to buy gold coins before the Wednesday deadline. Most of the major bullion-dealing firms called an immediate halt to coin trading, as they waited for clarification from Customs and Excise and the Bank of England.

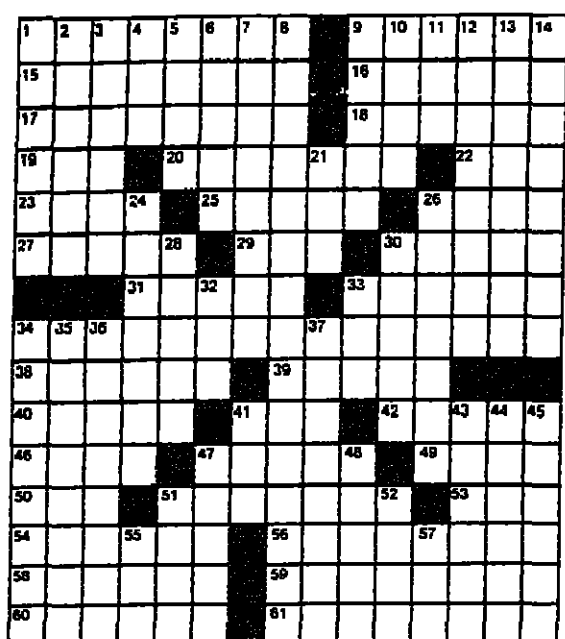
"It is the existence of fraud, actual and potential, which has prompted this action," a Customs spokesman said. He predicted that about £10 million a year would be raised by the new tax.

Nineteen persons reportedly were being questioned at Customs headquarters in London about the operation, which police said they had smashed Tuesday in raids around London.

Customs officials said the raids, centered on Hatton Garden, the bullion district, had climaxed a four-month undercover investigation, dubbed Argonaut, into a worldwide racket in which the criminals, in two different operations, netted an estimated \$3.4 million. The total amount of gold involved was reportedly as high as £100 million.

As the Wednesday rush began, Sharps Pixley, a major firm dealing in gold coins, opted initially to continue trading but was swamped quickly with buying orders.

CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Ozark angler's catch
9 Not quite
15 Agave
16 Fathom
17 Highway stopping-place
18 "Peer Gynt" temptress
19 Exterminator's victim
20 Stamp facsimile
22 Airport closer
23 Debarcation site
25 U.S. Open winner: 1934
26 Smudge
27 Kind of seal
29 Chi follower
30 Hoist
31 Reached
34 Entree
35 A lot
39 Frankie of songdom
40 Tattered
41 Monogram of a famous Philie
42 Shady place
46 Winter hauler
47 Anatomical meshes
49 Biblical country
- DOWN**
- 1 Difficulty or scuffle
2 Ancient headband or fillet
3 Heavy overcoat
4 Morse-code word
5 Trepidation
6 "The Lady" song
7 Approach or confront
8 Salad choice
9 City on the Seyhan
10 Easter precursor
11 Year in Pope Alexander VI's reign
12 Thwart in battle
13 Cadger; mooch
14 Color close to palmetto
21 Bela's son
24 Gave joy to
26 Tonic
28 Pill dispenser
30 New set in the White House: 1981
32 Nondrinkers: Abbr.
33 The Windy City, for short
34 They gasconade
35 Wrapped, as a rug
36 Barely
37 Set of bells
41 Place for Pompey's calcus
43 Word of warning
44 —dictum
45 Asiatic princesses
47 Rosy-cheeked
48 Aged: Abbr.
51 Mark
52 Confirmation, e.g.
55 Start of many a tide
57 Engine: Abbr.

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	17	42	9	48	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	20	48	10	50	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	53	2	34	Foggy
ALBUQUERQUE	13	55	7	45	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	18	44	13	53	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	22	55	19	59	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	24	59	21	63	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	27	63	24	67	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	30	67	27	71	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	33	71	30	75	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	36	75	33	79	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	39	79	36	83	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	42	83	39	87	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	45	87	42	91	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	48	91	45	95	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	51	95	48	99	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	54	99	51	103	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	57	103	54	107	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	60	107	57	111	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	63	111	60	115	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	66	115	63	119	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	69	119	66	123	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	72	123	69	127	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	75	127	72	131	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	78	131	75	135	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	81	135	78	139	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	84	139	81	143	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	87	143	84	147	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	90	147	87	151	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	93	151	90	155	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	96	155	93	159	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	99	159	96	163	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	102	163	99	167	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	105	167	102	171	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	108	171	105	175	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	111	175	108	179	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	114	179	111	183	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	117	183	114	187	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	120	187	117	191	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	123	191	120	195	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	126	195	123	199	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	129	199	126	203	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	132	203	129	207	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	135	207	132	211	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	138	211	135	215	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	141	215	138	219	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	144	219	141	223	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	147	223	144	227	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	150	227	147	231	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	153	231	150	235	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	156	235	153	239	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	159	239	156	243	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	162	243	159	247	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	165	247	162	251	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	168	251	165	255	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	171	255	168	259	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	174	259	171	263	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	177	263	174	267	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	180	267	177	271	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	183	271	180	275	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	186	275	183	279	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	189	279	186	283	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	192	283	189	287	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	195	287	192	291	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	198	291	195	295	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	201	295	198	299	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	204	299	201	303	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	207	303	204	307	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	210	307	207	311	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	213	311	210	315	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	216	315	213	319	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	219	319	216	323	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	222	323	219	327	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	225	327	222	331	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	228	331	225	335	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	231	335	228	339	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	234	339	231	343	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	237	343	234	347	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	240	347	237	351	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	243	351	240	355	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	246	355	243	359	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	249	359	246	363	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	252	363	249	367	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	255	367	252	371	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	258	371	255	375	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	261	375	258	379	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	264	379	261	383	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	267	383	264	387	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	270	387	267	391	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	273	391	270	395	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	276	395	273	399	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	279	399	276	403	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	282	403	279	407	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	285	407	282	411	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	288	411	285	415	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	291	415	288	419	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	294	419	291	423	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	297	423	294	427	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	300	427	297	431	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	303	431	300	435	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	306	435	303	439	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	309	439	306	443	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	312	443	309	447	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	315	447	312	451	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	318	451	315	455	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	321	455	318	459	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	324	459	321	463	Overcast
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ALBUQUERQUE	333	471	330	475	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	336	475	333	479	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	339	479	336	483	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	342	483	339	487	Overcast
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ALBUQUERQUE	348	491	345	495	Overcast
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ALBUQUERQUE	354	499	351	503	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	357	503	354	507	Overcast
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ALBUQUERQUE	363	511	360	515	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	366	515	363	519	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	369	519	366	523	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	372	523	369	527	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	375	527	372	531	Overcast
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ALBUQUERQUE	381	535	378	539	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	384	539	381	543	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	387	543	384	547	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	390	547	387	551	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	393	551	390	555	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	396	555	393	559	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	399	559	396	563	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	402	563	399	567	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	405	567	402	571	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	408	571	405	575	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	411	575	408	579	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	414	579	411	583	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	417	583	414	587	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	420	587	417	591	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	423	591	420	595	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	426	595	423	599	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	429	599	426	603	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	432	603	429	607	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	435	607	432	611	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	438	611	435	615	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	441	615	438	619	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	444	619	441	623	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	447	623	444	627	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	450	627	447	631	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	453	631	450	635	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	456	635	453	639	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	459	639	456	643	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	462	643	459	647	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	465	647	462	651	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	468	651	465	655	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	471	655	468	659	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	474	659	471	663	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	477	663	474	667	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	480	667	477	671	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	483	671	480	675	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	486	675	483	679	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	489	679	486	683	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	492	683	489	687	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	495	687	492	691	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	498	691	495	695	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	501	695	498	699	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	504	699	501	703	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	507	703	504	707	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	510	707	507	711	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	513	711	510	715	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	516	715	513	719	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	519	719	516	723	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	522	723	519	727	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	525	727	522	731	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	528	731	525	735	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	531	735	528	739	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	534	739	531	743	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	537	743	534	747	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	540	747	537	751	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	543	751	540	755	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	546	755	543	759	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	549	759	546	763	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	552	763	549	767	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	555	767	552	771	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	558	771	555	775	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	561	775	558	779	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	564	779	561	783	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	567	783	564	787	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	570	787	567	791	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	573	791	570	795	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	576	795	573	799	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	579	799	576	803	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	582	803	579	807	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	585	807	582	811	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	588	811	585	815	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	591	815	588	819	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	594	819	591	823	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	597	823	594	827	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	600	827	597	831	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	603	831	600	835	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	606	835	603	839	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	609	839	606	843	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	612	843	609	847	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	615	847	612	851	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	618	851	615	855	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	621	855	618	859	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	624	859	621	863	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	627	863	624	867	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	630	867	627	871	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	633	871	630	875	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	636	875	633	879	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	639	879	636	883	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	642	883	639	887	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	645	887	642	891	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	648	891	645	895	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	651	895	648	899	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	654	899	651	903	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	657	903	654	907	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	660	907	657	911	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	663	911	660	915	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	666	915	663	919	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	669	919	666	923	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	672	923	669	927	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	675	927	672	931	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	678	931	675	935	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	681	935	678	939	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	684	939	681	943	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	687	943	684	947	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	690	947	687	951	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	693	951	690	955	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	696	955	693	959	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	699	959	696	963	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	702	963	699	967	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	705	967	702	971	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE					

Valenzuela Returns to Boos and Cheers

From Agency Dispatches
VERO BEACH, Fla. — Fernando Valenzuela was greeted by boos and cheers as he made his first National League start of the spring baseball exhibition season, pitching two-innings of an 8-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox and allowing three hits and an unearned run.

"I felt good," he said through an interpreter. "I probably could have gone a little longer, but the coach said two innings, that's all." He did not strike out a batter.

"He did all right," said pitching coach Ron Perrano. "He did just what we wanted him to do, get a workout."

The Dodgers manager, Tom LaSorda, said he will use Valenzuela again Saturday night in Los Angeles in relief against the California Angels.

Valenzuela had not signed a contract for this year. The Dodgers, who paid him \$42,500 as a rookie last year, renewed his contract at \$350,000 — reportedly \$500,000 less than he wanted. After holding out several weeks, Valenzuela agreed last week to join the Dodgers camp.

Concerning the mixed reaction from the fans, the pitcher said: "I thought half of it was for me and that the other half was for the Red Sox."

In other spring training news:
• The Montreal Expos acquired

SPRING TRAINING NOTES

35-year-old Al Oliver from the Texas Rangers, sending third baseman Larry Parrish and minor league first baseman Dave Hostetler to the Rangers.

Oliver, who is likely to play first base for Montreal, batted .309 last year, his sixth consecutive season (including two with Pittsburgh) of hitting .300 or higher.

Shortly after the deal was announced, the Expos beat the

Rangers, 3-0, as Ray Burris pitched six innings of two-hit ball and Wallace Johnson and Andre Dawson hit run-scoring singles in the third inning.

In other impressive pitching performances Wednesday, Larry Christenson of Philadelphia stopped Detroit on two hits over six innings, fanning eight batters, as the Phillies beat the Tigers, 8-1. Mike Norris of Oakland pitched

"He's still a ways away," said Al Rosen, the Astro general manager. In an intrasquad game Tuesday, Richard was touched for seven hits and three runs while walking two batters in three innings.

Ron Jackson, a first baseman who started last season with Minnesota and ended it with Detroit, has turned the Tigers down on a three-year guaranteed contract. Jackson, who last year batted .270 with five home runs and 40 runs batted in, had played out his option and so was free to seek employment elsewhere. The California Angels decided to give him a shot, and on Wednesday he gave them one — a three-run homer, the difference in a 6-3 victory over Seattle.

Dave Winfield, sidelined since March 19 by a hamstring pull, returned to the New York Yankees starting lineup in a 9-1 victory over the University of South Florida. He struck out twice in two at-bats.

Scanlon Upsets Fibak in Zurich

ZURICH — Bill Scanlon upset Wojtek Fibak in the second round of a World Championship Tennis tournament here Thursday. Scanlon took two hours to win, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, and John Pascal Poretti, Shlomo Glickstein, John Fitzgerald, Kevin Curren and Corrado Barazzutti in the quarterfinals.

The turning point for Scanlon came in the second set when he fought off a strong rally by Fibak, who fell behind, 5-0, but pulled back to 5-5 before Scanlon won a tie-break, seven points to five.

In the decisive third set, Scanlon nursed an early 3-1 lead to win, 6-4, on his second match point. Fibak, however, did not agree with the call that gave Scanlon game, set and match, and he pointedly played the ball an inch behind the line when he left the court.

In the longest match played in the tournament, Barazzutti defeated Nick Saviano, an American, 6-3, 6-4. The Italian took two hours and 25 minutes to win. Saviano, who had the chance to make it 4-4 in the third set, but missed an easy shot.

Guillermo Vilas and Vitas Gerulaitis were first-round victors Wednesday and were expected to round out the quarterfinal field. Vilas defeated Martin Davis, 7-5, 6-4, and Gerulaitis beat Tom Wilkerson, 6-1, 6-2.

Conners Hurt
MONTE CARLO (UPI) — Jimmy Conners has withdrawn from the Grand Prix tournament scheduled here next week because of a foot injury.

Bjorn Borg, meanwhile, was to play a qualifying match Friday against Paolo Bertolucci.



Vitas Gerulaitis in action at Zurich.

A Jockey's Death at the Racetrack

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Out behind the tote board at Aqueduct, seagulls soared near the blue-and-white-and-black New York Racing Association flag, which was fluttering at half-staff.

"Ladies and gentlemen, a jockey has died," Marshall Cassidy was saying Wednesday over the public-address system. "We will observe a moment of silence after the seventh race."

In the area of the jockeys' room downstairs, silence was already being observed for Amado Credidio Jr., a 24-year-old Panamanian who died Monday about two hours after a spill.

Except for the valets who were shining boots or laying out silks, the room was empty. The three dozen jockeys were in the nearby film room watching a videotape of Monday's fatal ninth race. In a far corner of the jockeys' room, a reminder of their inherent risk, a bare helmet, hung on a hook, its chinstrap dangling.

"They sent back his skullcap and his boots from the hospital," John Timmons, a valet, was saying. "The skullcap was dirty, so I cleaned it up. It's hanging there because I'm drying it out. All his other stuff I packed in that big brown carton over there."

Saddles, boots and riding pants were in that big brown carton. "He was about the nicest kid around," Timmons said. "He did his job, he minded his own busi-

ness. He'd come in and ride his horse." His last horse was a 4-year-old colt named Spartan Monk, a 38-1 shot.

"At the race track, death is always there," Timmons said. "After the spill, they took him right from the track to the hospital in an ambulance. I was home when I found out. The clerk of scales called to tell me."

By now, the jockeys had quietly returned from watching the videotape.

Richard Migliore had winced as he watched. Migliore, the 18-year-old jockey who was voted an Eclipse Award as last year's best apprentice, was riding Big Sport in Monday's ninth race. Just ahead of him, Credidio was tossed off Spartan Monk, who had stumbled when his front hooves clipped the heels of Jack's Luck.

"I could feel the impact when my horse hit him," Migliore remembered. "I could hear him yell."

For the rest of his life, whenever Migliore thinks about what happened in Monday's ninth race, he will remember that yell. After he got home Monday evening, he couldn't get the sound of it out of his mind.

"Do me a favor," he said to his mother. "Call the hospital for me." Moments later, Migliore's mother told him that Credidio had died at Jamaica Hospital of multiple head, chest and internal injuries. Wednesday, Migliore had to watch the videotape, and then he had his mounts to ride.

"There was no lecture from the stewards in the film room," Migliore said. "You can't lecture on something that's not one's fault."

No one was at fault Monday, apparently. But the risk is inherent in 100-pound jockeys can fall beneath the galloping hooves of 1,000-pound horses. The death of Credidio was the first at a New York track since 1961, when Sidney Cole and Roy Gilbert were killed three months apart at Aqueduct.

But the risk is inherent in every race at every race track, as Nick Jemas of the Jockeys Guild knows better than anyone else.

"Nationally, we've had 113 deaths on the race track since 1940," Jemas was saying over the telephone. "I'd say 80 percent of those occurred during workouts."

But death is only part of the risk. According to Jemas, a jockey himself for 20 years and now the national managing director of the Jockeys Guild with offices in Cherry Hill, N.J., there are 33 men who became paraplegics as a result of accidents as jockeys.

"Ron Turcotte is one," he said, referring to the jockey who rode Secretariat to the Triple Crown in 1973. "Death isn't the only risk. Serious injury is a big risk, too."

Credidio's wife and children had been scheduled to join him here next week. Instead, his body was on a plane Wednesday morning for Panama City, accompanied by Jose Rivera, the jockey's agent.

NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	21	15	15	128	128
NY Rangers	20	16	14	128	128
Philadelphia	20	16	14	128	128
Pittsburgh	20	16	14	128	128
Washington	20	16	14	128	128
Montreal	19	17	13	128	128
St. Louis	19	17	13	128	128
Buffalo	19	17	13	128	128
Quebec	19	17	13	128	128
Hartford	19	17	13	128	128

W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Minnesota	21	15	15	128	128
Winnipeg	20	16	14	128	128
St. Louis	20	16	14	128	128
Chicago	20	16	14	128	128
Calgary	20	16	14	128	128
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